THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 19, 1845.

☞ There appears to have been a grand blow up among the "Natives," in New York. The American Patriot of Saturday and Monday contains two lengthy leaders devoted "exclusively" to the exposure of the perfidy of the leaders of the Native party in that city. Leader No. 1 commences with this motto:

> "Oh! for a whip of scorpions to lash such rascals out the land."

—a text upon which the editor proceeds to found a stinging article. He speaks of the "self-conceited wisdom of the narrow-minded, short-sighted, penny-wise and pound-foolish *savans* of the Native American party in this city"; of "dancing attendance upon the whims of more old grannies in breeches than we ever saw in petticoats"; of "suffering ourselves to be the bone of contention over which many a hard fought battle has been lost and won, and been the subject of debate for friends and foes, the drunken and sober, the sage and fool, the honorable and dishonorable, the firm and consistent advocate of our just claims, and the mercenary, malicious, craven-hearted, revengeful, reckless and implacable, who have assumed a position in the Native American party which they never could have obtained in any older, and consequently better regulated party." The editor adds, if he is able to publish a paper on Monday, he shall "show that more trickery, double-dealing, rascality and bad faith has been practiced by some who have pretended to have the good of the party at heart, than has been perpetrated by the leaders of either of the old parties, during the same length of time."

In Leader No. 2 he speaks of the "former proprietors" having suffered to the tune of some thousands of dollars in publishing the paper; of the prospect of the Party being without an organ at all: of the devotion of the present proprietors to the cause, evidenced by their buying the paper and continuing its publication; that they were assured that thousands of dollars could be raised to sustain them; that, on the strength of these pledges, they purchased new type, enlarged the paper, struck out boldly, fought hard, fought perseveringly, sustained defeat, found the ship sinking, made divers shifts to keep it afloat, but it wouldn't do. Like their "predecessors" they were fairly "*starved to death*," and hence these terrible exposures. The editor promises to put the names of some of the Native politicians in capitals in Leader No. 3, and those to follow. We really sympathise with the proprietors in the pecuniary losses they have sustained, but what else could have been expected!

—There has been a woful explosion in the "Party," beyond doubt. It is annihilated in New York, and doubtless the organizations throughout the country will follow suit. We received, a few days since a No. of the Daily American, a large and handsome sheet published in Rochester, and heretofore an energetic advocate of the Native party; but the editor announces that he had concluded to drop the Native faction altogether, and for the future would heartily support the Whig cause. In Whig principles he found all that could reasonably be contended for in the question of Naturalization.

There are many good and sincere men in the Native party, men of unquestionable patriotism, who aim at the welfare of their country, and we put it to them whether, after these exhibitions of the impotency and utter disorganization of their party, they can hope to do their country service by contributing to indirectly aid and strengthen that party which, of all others in the Union, is most opposed to any reformation of the Naturalization laws.

Matters in Oregon.—The people of Oregon, according to statements in the St. Louis Reporter, are virtually divided into three parties. First, the British party under the auspices of the Hudson's Bay Company; secondly, that portion of the American emigrants who, from various motives, favor the plans of the Hudson's Bay Company; and thirdly, that portion of American emigrants who are in favor of the extension over the territory of the laws of the United States. Emigrants depend, for the supply of Clothing, powder, iron, and many other necessary articles, on the accommodations they procure from the store and trading establishments of the Hudson's Bay Company. American emigrants sell their surplus products to that company, and purchase of its agents the comforts and many of the necessaries of life. Those who are well affected towards the company, it is said, are treated liberally, while those who speak boldly in favor of the United States government and its claims, receive but little favor. The British party and that portion of the Americans who favor their plans are said to be in favor of an independent government. The American settlers, it would seem, are also divided on other grounds—a portion contending for the laws and regulations adopted in a "mass convention," and another portion for those passed by a legislature held last year. Among the acts of the legislature was one declaring that negro slavery should not exist in the territory, and that every negro found in the territory at the expiration of two years from the passage of the law, should receive a stated number of lashes at the whipping post. This law was subsequently repealed, and another passed, requiring the negroes to be sold at public auction. There are but a few slaves there, and they were taken by their masters a few years ago.

The New York Courier in noticing the extensive preparation making in the dockyards of England, says:—"Beyond all doubt in our mind, they are intended solely to gaurd against the anticipated contingency of Louis Phillipe's death That event is supposed not to be far distant; and when it takes place, "Young France" and the Prince de Joinville, are expected to give England quite enough to do. By arming for such a contingency, England hopes to avoid it; and hence her activity in increasing her steam navy."

☞ The loss of life by disasters upon the Lakes is beyond calculation. A friend to the Editor of the Chicago *Journal* who is intimately connected with navigation in those regions, states that SIXTY lives have been lost, to his personal knowledge, since the opening of business last Spring. A stirring call is made upon Government, through the columns of the same paper, for the adoption of such measures as may avert so fearful a loss of life and property in future.

☞ It is currently reported at Washington and eastward, that negotiations between our government and Mr. Packenham had been resumed.

The Mission of Mr. Slidell·

The hot haste and secrecy observed in the departure of this gentleman, and the language of the Message in regard to his mission, have attracted a great deal of attention, The object assigned by Rumor to his embassy has also excited discussion. The speculations of that able journal, the National Intelligencer, and an extract from the Washington correspondence of the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer, on this topic, we published yesterday, and also the substance of an article in the N. O. Tropic the day previous. The N. Y. Herald, contains the following:—

Washington, Dec. 12, 1845.

Negotiations are opened for the purchase of California, and in less than sixty days it will be ours. This is all I can tell you now, but you may rely upon this information. What I said thirty days ago, is true now, and will be history in a few weeks—that by bold and unwavering firmness in insisting upon our claims where our right is unquestionable, and by wise and consummate diplomacy where we can with power and territory, James K. Polk and James Buchanan will extend the sway of our eagle, and plant the pillars of our Empire deep over the continent. The acquisition of California is the most important operation of our Government since its foundation. Another letter on this subject in a day or two.

That there is something in all this, we have no doubt, and it seems to obtain general credit with the eastern press. The N. Y. Tribune, commenting upon it, strenuosly objects to the acquisition of more territory, but says that if the alternative is War or Purchase

"The choice is so immeasurably great and important that we shall be happy to see our differences with Mexico amicably and satisfactorily settled on any reasonable terms. If, therefore, it shall hereafter transpire that Mr. Slidell has been able to purchase from Mexico her claims to Texas and all this side of the Rio del Norte with California and all North of the Gulf of that name, for any sum not exceeding $20,000,000, we shall decidedly and heartily advocate the ratification of the Treaty. The consideration, large as it may seem, will fall short of the cost of one year's actual hostilities, to say nothing of the infinite miseries and crimes of War.

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"—And again: If we are to acquire and pay for California, *it* MUST NOT *be a Slave-holding region*. There is no shadow of apology for planting Slavery there, and it must not go there. Freedom must be its fundamental law from the moment it becomes ours. It is now Free,—so far as Human Bondage is concerned; it must be kept so. Let public attention be seasonably attracted to this point; let public sentiment be set right with regard to it. No Slavery in any territory we may acquire beyond Texas! What citizen of a Free State objects to this! What Representative of a Free State will vote against it."

CONGRESS.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

Washington, Dec. 16.

In *Senate*, notice was given by Mr. Allen of his intention to bring in to-morrow, a joint resolution empowering the President to give the twelve month's notice relative to the joint occupation of Oregon.

A number of unimportant matters having been disposed of, the resolution of Mr. Cass relative to an increase of the Army and Navy were again called up.

Mr. Niles said the resolutions were innocent enough in themselves, but regretted the course the debate had taken. He thought the matter was now in the hands of the Senate, and that the Executive had something further to do with it. He hoped protection would be given to our citizens in Oregon. He thought that when Great Britain should see we were in earnest she would come to terms.

Mr. Crittenden had no objection to the resolutions, but regretted that the mover of them, (Mr. Cass,) should have expressed himself so warmly.

Mr. Cass, in explanation said he thought we were upon the verge of a war.

Mr. Webster looked upon the speech of Mr. C. as creating unnecessary alarm. He had, however no objection to the resolutions.

Mr Sevier made a long speech against England, and gave it as his opinion that we shall have war.

Mr. Berrien went into the merits of the Oregon question, and hoped it would still be managed in the same conciliatory spirit in which it commenced.

After further debate the resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Senate then adjourned.

In the *House*, the first business in order, was the consideration of the following joint resolutions reported from the committee on Territories. and which had been made the special order of the day.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representative of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That tha State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on equal footing with the originel States in all respects whatever.

Be it further resolved, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the State of Texas ahall be entitled to choose two representatives.

As soon as they had been read, Mr, McConnell moved the previous question.

Mr. Herrick, of N. Y. moved to lay them on the table.

They were finally passed to a 3d reading, and Mr. Rockwell of Mass. rose and made a speech against the resolutions. He concluded by moving to re-commit the resolutions to the Committee on Territories, with instructions to report them back with a provision abolishing slavery.

The resolutions were finally passed by a vote of 141 to 56.

They will be sent to the Senate to-morrow.

Continuous Railroad to Pittsburgh.—We learn that the Committee appointed at the great Town Meeting held on Wednesday evening last have already organized and entered actively upon the duties devolving upon them. A memorial to the Legislature will soon be presented to the citizens for signature, asking for the passage of a law to incorporate a Company to construct said road.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Plaquemines.—"Oh, what a falling off is there my countrymen!" Who would believe it? Plaquemine—*the* Plaquinines, which *returned a majority of about one thousand votes* for Polk, gives in all only 185 votes for the new Constitution? Yet the Locofocos *all* go for the new Constitution!—*N. O. Tropic.*

Whig Victory.—By passengers in last night's Southern stage, we learn that Mr. Ewing, the Whig candidate for Congress in the Nashville district, is elected by about 1,200 majority over his Locofoco competiior, Gen. Trousdale.—*Lou. Jour.*

☞ A fire occurred in Brooklyn, N. Y. on Friday in the extensive rope steam factory of Tucker, Cooper & Co., of New York. Loss $40 to $50,000, all covered by insurance.

☞ Part of the Woollen Factory of Messrs. R. G. & J. P. Hazard, Peacedale, Rhode Island. was burned last week. Loss $12 to 15,000, of which $6,500 was insured.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE TARIFF.

House of Representatives, Dec. 11, 1845.
To the Hon. Robert J. Walker,
Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I am assailed in the official of this morning on account of the remarks I made the day before yesterday in debate on the Message and your Report on the Finances.

The article purports to be editorial, but, from the manner in which it speaks of your motives and intentions, I infer that it has emanated from you, and therefore I feel called upon to notice it.

This article affirms that "it neither entered into the conception either of the President or Secretary to recommend excises." Now, I know not, nor can the official know, what entered into your conception; but I know it is your report, and no language can make it plainer than it is. Here are your own words as quoted at the time:

"In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate reveuue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at home or abroad."

Thus the *same duty* is proposed to be levied on the articles indicated, "whether grown, produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*."

In reply, it is said that "a duty is not an excise," and therefore, the Secretary did not recommend an *excise*. This is disputing about words: but I take it that a duty levied on manufactures made "*abroad*" is an impost, and that a duty levied on manufactures made at "*home*" is an excise. So that a *duty* may be an *excise*. But the *name*—the word *excise*—it seems is exceptionable. You may change the *name*, but this will not change the *thing*. The recommendation is to levy a duty on "luxuries whether grown, produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*." No ingenuity can explain this away, and the only escape is to "withdraw or modify it." Yet my calling this "an excise" is pronounced to be an "*egregious misrepresentation*." Now if there be a misrepresentation in the case, I submit who is guilty of it?

As in the case of the 12½ per cent. revenue standard recommended in your circular, which, when exposed, the official said the Secretary had copied "verbatim" from an old circular of 1832; so, in this case, the Secretary may have copied from Mr. McDuffie's letter, so highly eulogized in the official, in which he recommends the adoption of this very rule, to levy the same duties on *domestic* and *foreign* goods. This, Mr. McDuffie, however, says, "is a great concession to the manufactures; for, in strict justice, the whole of the duties should be taken off the foreign and put on the American manufacturer." You did not go this length, but confined it to luxuries.

"Numerous other mis-statements" are spoken of. Why are they not pointed out? What are they? Here are my statements—are any of them untrue? I re-affirm them, and challenge contradiction. I said the Secretary had pronounced the *protective policy* to be *unconstitutional*; against the authority of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, who all, over and over again, asserted its power and recommended its exercise by Congress for the *protection* of American manufactures. Is this a misrepresentation?

When the popular voice shall be heard in tones of thunder, denouncing this new and unheard-of doctrine, shall we be then told that this too "never entered into the conception of the President or Secretary?"

I said that the Secretary had denounced the Tariff of 1842 as "unjust and unequal, too exorbitant and oppressive, too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Consitution."—Is this a misrepresentation? I said the Secretary had asserted (I used his own words) that "experience proved that, as a general rule, *twenty per cent.* ad valorem will yield the largest revenue." Experience proves this, does it, when the fact is notorious that in 1842 (the only time we had any experience of a 20 per cent. ad valorm duty) the revenue was half what it has since been, and is *now* under the protective Tariff of 1842! Is this an "egregious mistake?" And, if so who made it? I said that the Message prescribed a ruinous and anti-American rule in relation to revenue, which, if adopted by Congress, would not only check all future investments, but prostrate every branch of mechanical and manufacturing industry wherever *manual labor* and not *labor-saving machinery* was extensively employed. Here is the rule in the words of the Message:

"As long as Congress may generally increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard; when they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duty, the revenue is diminished or destroyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of revenue for the support of Government, but is for protection merely."

In other words, whenever the American mechanic or manufacturer begins to supply the market, and imports and revenue are consequently diminished, the duty ought to be reduced so as to put down the American and let in the foreigner. This is his rule. Now, I said this was precisely such a rule as Sir Robert Peel would recommend for *our* adoption; it was a rule that would guaranty the American market to the foreigner forever, or until American labor was ground down and degraded to the half-starved and wretched condition of the serfs and paupers of Europe; and that the American masses, thus deprived of the means of educating their children would be obliged to work, as in Europe, from the cradle to the grave, and that their *moral* and *political* condition would in the end be no better than theirs.

Such most clearly must be the practical and inevitable operation of this rule, if carried out. And are these the benefits and blessings this Administration has in reserve for the "poor man!" I said they were.

Was this a misrepresentation? I submit the question with confidence to the good sense of the American people.

I said that your report, for the first time in an *official* form, had promulgated the doctrine of "free-trade," which is openly and distinctly avowed; and, to enforce the argument, reference is made to the "free trade" existing among the States: and it is declared that "reciprocal *free-trade* among nations would best promote the interest of all;" that "the manufacturing interest opposes reciprocal *free-trade* with foreign nations;" "and if it desired reciprocal *free-trade* with other nations, it would have desired a very different tariff from that of 1842."

These are your positions, and I inferred that you were in favor of "FREE-TRADE."

Was this too an egregious misrepresentation?

I said that the policy recommended by this Administration, if carried out, would be ruinous to Pennsylvania, because her iron and other manufactures were carried on mostly by *manual labor*, and not, as in New England, by labor-saving *machinery*, and that therefore, to induce the investment of capital and the acquisition of skill and experience, she must be protected against a too free competition with the depressed and low-priced labor of Europe.

Your report represents the foreign market as all-important to the farmer, whilst the home market you consider of small comparative consequence; yet it appears from official documents that our annual exports of agricultural products (deducting cotton, tobacco, and rice) have not for a series of years exceeded an average of ten millions of dollars a year, whilst the domestic market amounts to more than fifty times that sum. Massachusetts, it is ascertained, imports and consumes annually thirty-three millions of dollars worth of the agricultural products of the other States, whilst Great Britain, from whence we import about fifty millions of dollars worth of manufactured goods annually, (one-half of the whole value of which consists of agricultural produce, raw material, and the subsistence of labor,) does not take, of all the agricultural productions of the United States, (excluding cotton, tobacco, and rice,) two and a half millions of dollars worth a year; thus estimating one-half the value of our imports to consist of agricultural produce converted into goods, it follows that we import and consume about twenty-five millions of British agricultural produce in the form of manufactures, whilst she takes less than two and a half from us; so that we purchase and consume ten dollars worth of British agricultural produce, converted into cloth, iron and other goods, to one dollar's worth of the same articles she takes from us. Yet, according to the report, to the farmer the *foreign* market is every thing and the *home* market nothing.

The report says that *protective* duties are levied exclusively for the benefit of the rich monopolists, at the expense of the farmers and laborers. Now, I contend that just the reverse of this is the truth. That the practical effect of protection is to increase the number of manufacturing establishments, and thus destroy *monopoly* by promoting *competition;* and that by withdrawing labor from agriculture to manufactures, you not only diminish the *supply*, but at the same time increase the *demand* for agricultural produce, and of course increase its price; whilst, on the other hand, by increasing manufacturing establishments you increase the supply of manufactured goods, and of course reduce their price, so that the farmer is thus enabled to *sell for more and buy for less.* If demand and supply regulate price, this conclusion is inevitable. Yet the report says "the tariff is a *double benefit* to the manufacturer and a *double loss* to the farmer."

The Secretary of State (Mr. Buchanan) understood this much better, when he sent a toast some time since to the manufactures of Pittsburgh to this effect: The election of James K. Polk has saved the manufacturers from being ruined and overwhelmed by excessive competition. He was right. It certainly did favor the invested capital, the monopolists, by checking competition, and thereby keeping down the wages of labor and the produce of the farmer, which would, in a different result, have been enhanced in price by an increased demand. This is illustrated by the fact that at Pittsburgh, shortly before the Tariff of 1842, the laborers in the factories were put on half work, and of course *half pay*; and almost immediately after its passage they were restored to full work and *full pay*. It is for the sake of the laborer and the farmer, therefore, that I advocate the protective policy, and not for the "rich monopolists"—the only class that will be benefitted by the course of this Administration in the check their policy will give to competition and new investments of capital, while the "poor laborer" and the farmer will be the only sufferers.

I submit to every man of practical common sense whether such must not be the result. And yet we are gravely told by both the Message and Report that *protective* duties operate exclusively for the benefit of the rich capitalists, at the expense of the "poor laborer and the farmer."

But, finally, this whole question, so interesting to the American people, turns upon a simple question of *fact*: "Do *protective* duties ultimately *increase* or *reduce* the *prices* of the articles on which they are levied?"

Now, the Message and the Report *assume* (but fail to prove in a single instance) that *protective* duties have increased the prices, and are therefore oppressive and burdensome; while, on the other hand, I assert, and am ready to prove by your own documents, by every prices-current and every merchant in the country, that the prices of *protected* goods have been reduced by competition since the odious *minimums* and specific duties were first imposed for *protection* in 1816 to one-half, one-third, one-fourth, and in some instances to one-sixth part of what they were at that time, as in the case of coarse cottons, glass, iron, nails, &c.; yet, in the face of these undeniable facts, it is asserted that the duty (nine cents a yard—150 per cent.) is added to the price of the *domestic* as well as the imported goods, and is paid by the consumer, and that the "poor man" is thus taxed on his cotton goods 82 per cent more than the rich; when the fact is admitted that the poor man now gets a better article made at home, and paid for in *labor or produce*, at one-fourth of the price he paid in 1816, when the minimum duties were first imposed; while, on the other hand, the wages of labor, and the produce of the farmer, flour, grain, meat, &c., have underwent little or no reduction of price, owing to the increased demand produced by the increase of manufactures. Such has been the effects of *protective* duties. But *revenue* duties, levied on articles not produced or manufactured at home, may and do generally increase prices, because they do not produce competition and *increased supply*. But to the facts. I call for the proof. Show me the evidence that in a single instance *protective duties* have permanently increased prices. This you assert and I deny. This is an issue of *fact*, and not of argument.

Produce, then, your evidence that *protective* duties have permanently increased prices, and then go on and denounce protection as much as you please, as plunder, robbery and oppression. But first *prove* your *facts*, and then make your argument. As a lawyer, I ask you, sir, would any court in Christendom tolerate for a moment the course you pursue? You bring a suit against A. who denies your claim; are you at liberty to *assume* the facts, without proof, to be just as you want them, and then make your speech and ask a verdict? Surely not. Yet such is the course pursued on this great question. You and your friends *assume*, without proof. that *protective* duties increase prices, and then contend that the "poor man" and the farmers are oppressed and plundered by the tariff. Now, if this be found to be untrue in point of fact, and that the reverse is true, that they reduce prices, and of course lessen burdens, then what becomes of all your arguments and speeches against the oppressions of the tariff? They fall lifeless to the ground.

I deny, then, your right to *assume* your facts, and call on you for the proof. The facts lie at the foundation of the whole question, and I trust they will be furnished. But why thus disturb the tariff of 1842? Has it not replenished your bankrupt Treasury, restored your currency, lifted up the States and the people from utter prostration? Has it not given employment to labor, markets to the farmer, and prosperity to the whole country? And what harm has it done, and why disturb it?

In conclusion, I wish it understood that in nothing I have said do I intend to be personally offensive to the Secretary of the Treasury, for whom, from an early acquaintance, I have ever cherished sentiments of personal respect and esteem. But when I see him, or any man, aiming what I conceive to be a mortal blow at the vital interests of my State and my constituents, no personal, no earthly consideration can prevent me from interposing my arm, feeble as it may be, to ward off the blow. A. STEWART.

An Important Movement.—Letter writers at Washington assert that Mr. Benton intended at the commencement of this week to bring in a bill for the organization of an army of two hundred thousand men, and the authorization of a war loan of $10,000,000, to prepare the country for any contingency that may grow out of the Oregon question. Senator Cass, we see, has already offered resolutions instructing the proper committees to make inquiry into the state of our fortifications, our war material, our miltia, our navy, &c.

☞ Albert J. Tirrell, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Bickford at Boston, was arrested lately at New Orleans. When first arrested he attempted to jump overboard, but finally acknowledged his identity.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 20, 1845.

☞ The *Post* is in error in relation to the paragraph it quotes from us. It had no allusion to the manner in which the fund was disbursed, or anything of the kind—but it condemned, and we again condemn, the trick of making a *political* matter of it. If the Post will attempt to justify this, we are satisfied; but it must not put any such construction on our remarks as it has done. We have reason to believe from the character of the Committee who disbursed the Relief fund, that they acted impartially and to the best of their judgment. We have not the slightest objection to anything being published which the public ought to know. Whether this is one of the cases we have not sufficient information in regard to it to judge. We are satisfied to leave it to the judgment of the Councils. If there is no impropriety and indelicacy in the matter, nor any thing calculated unnecessarily to wound the feelings of the unfortunate, it would certainly be most satisfactory to have the whole matter published.

—While on this subject, we may furthermore say, in answer to one of the resolutions of the Locofoco Convention, that the address *was* signed by "*sufferers*" and sufferers *alone*—men, who, while losing heavily by the fire, did not touch a single dime of the money so liberally contributed. And further,—if the person who drew up the resolutions had only a common knowledge of the matter he would have known that the *address* came with peculiar appropriateness from the authorities of the City, as the contributions were all sent to the Mayor and corporate authorities, and the acknowledgment, of course, ought to come from them. The Distributing Committee would be glad to publish the names of the recipients of the bounty of the public for their own justification, if such a policy met with the opinions of Councils, but as the matter has been twice discussed in those bodies, and rejected for reasons of humanity and justice, the Committee have no power in the premises.

The Tolls for 1846 on the Public Works.

We observe that public opinion in every portion of the State has become very strong in demanding a reduction of not less than twenty-five per cent. on the Toll list of the Main Line for 1846; and further, that it shall be published early. The great injury done to the trade by the practice of withholding it until the last hour, will no longer be endured. Upon these points there is no mistaking the universal will of the people. With some exceptions, no official public demonstrations by them have yet been made; but the feeling is alive and powerful, and once excited will produce an explosion anything but palatable to those who may bring it upon them. Perhaps nothing would more effectually ruin a man in public estimation as a business man and a state officer, than a failure now to do the will of the people in this matter. They have seen, year after year, rival lines increase their business largely, while upon their own—the very works which loaded the State with a debt of Millions, the interest of which they are now directly taxed to pay—the increase has been a very trifle in fact and in comparison with the extraordinary growth of the great west. They have submitted to it until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. In proof of this we instance the business reputation of the gentleman who presides over the Board of Canal Commissioners. His management has been such as to convince the people that he is not capable for such a public trust. There is not, we sincerely believe, a man in business in all Pennsylvania who holds any other opinion of his capacity. However estimable in private life, or exemplary as a citizen, or as a subordinate officer, something more is wanted in a Commissioner—A species of odium is attached to the official reputation of one who fails so egregeously; and it is easy to see that it will have an important influence on the future prospects of any one bearing it, for any office.

The curse of our public works is political mismanagement. A candidate for Canal Commissioner is too often chosen because he is a partisan, and has done his party some service. The members of this Board, it is allowed by public acclamation, should be the first business men in the whole Commonwealth; but how can such men be selected when the Party by Caucus and Conventions, designate some political favorite of whom perhaps not a Merchant, or Mechanei, or Manufacturer, has ever heard, except as a mere politician. We say this is the curse of our Public works—it is the root of the flagrant mismanagement which has so much injured them.

It would be infinitely better if the nomination of Commissioners was wholly dropped by parties. A Convention of business men from all the counties in the state would select suitable candidates, one or more, as the case might be, and present them to the people to choose from. A Board chosen under such auspises would increase the Revenues of the state hundreds of thousands of dollars per annum. They would be men of capacity for business, of enlarged views, capable of comprehending the vast commerce of the entire country and the relation of one part to another, of so shaping their policy and measures as to control the largest portion of it that sound judgment and skilful measures could reach. Men amenable only to public opinion and not to Party—these are the men wanted, and never, until such are chosen, will that amount of trade pass over our state works which they ought to, and can command.

We will not prejudge the two members of the present Board, whose commissions run through this fiscal year; nor the new one elected, but not yet installed. We are induced to believe the liberal policy demanded by the people is in accordance with their conviction of the measures to be pursued, and we will take it for granted until their acts show what they purpose doing. But we remind them that they are expected to comply with the calls made and making upon them. A failure to do this will only excite the feeling already existing against the present *system*, and direct it against themselves; while a ready response to public opinion will do much to secure them in the good will of the citizens of the state.

☞ The Palestine has been got off from the dangerous positien in which she was caught in the Mississippi.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 17, 1875.

In *Senate*, this morning the election of the remaining members of the standing committees took place. They stand as follows:

Commerce—Messrs. Dix, Sevier, Johnson and Davis. Manufactures—Sturgeon, Simmons, Colquit and Speight, Agriculture—Semple, Phelps, Turney and Corwin, Military Affairs—Hanegan, Crittenden, Dix and Speight.

When the above had been announced, Mr. Allen being obliged to attend as a witness in the Supreme Court, asked leave to introduce his resolution giving the twelve months notice to Great Britain relative to Oregon. Objection being made by Mr. Heywood, leave was not granted.

The other committees were then ballotted for and were as follows:

Naval Affairs—Cameron, Dickerson, Levy and Mangum. Militia—Barrow, Fairfield, Semple and Westcott. Public Lands—Speight, Woodbridge, Ashley and Morehead. Private Land Claims—Jarnigan, Semple, Woodbridge and Pennybacker. Indian Affairs—Bagby, Phelps, Ashley and Jarnigan. Claims—Pennybacker, Clayton, Turney and Johnson. Rev. Claims—Hannegan, Clayton, Colquit and Greene. Judiciary—Breeze, Berrien, Westcott and Webster. Post Office—Sturgeon, Simmons, Semple and Dayton. Roads and Canals—Levy, Corwin, Sturgeon and Davis. Pensions—Ashley, Pearce, Atkinson and Barrow. District of Columbia—Breeze, Jenness, Miller and Johnson. Patents—Hanegan, Phelps, Sturgeon and Lewis. Printing—Chalmers and Upham. Retrenchment—Atherton, Morehead, Dickenson and Turney. Territories—Cameron, Evens and Corwin. Engrossed Bills—Bright, Jarnigan and Levy. Library—Pearce, of Md. Lewis and Chalmers.

Mr. Speight then called up his resolution to proceed to the election of a printer.

After some discussion, the resolution was adopted.

Messrs. Ritchie and Heiss were elected by 27 votes.

Gales and Seaton received 20 votes, and Jefferson & Co. 1 vote.

In the *House of Representatives* the motion of Mr. Levin, of Philadelphia, to refer sundry resolutions of the Massachusects Legislature, in favor of an amendment of our naturalization laws, to a select committee instead of the Judiciary committee, was taken up, and debated at length till the House adjourned. We will notice this debate again.

The Oregon Question.

The correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer states that Mr. Buchanan had an interview of several hours on Friday last with Mr. Pakenham, during which it is surmised that the Oregon Question was brought in some form, under consideration. It is stated on authority, in which the correspondent aforesaid places reliance, that Lord Aberdeen is not entirely satified with the tone and manner in which the negotiation has been conducted by Mr. Pakenham, nor with it having been abruptly brought to a close, and that he had intimated as much to our Minister at London, and probably to Mr. Pakenham, through despatches received by the Cambria. This, if true, indicates a disposition on the part of Great Britain highly favorable to a peaceful settlement of the controversy. The aspect of things in Congress also, if we may believe the numerous statements to that effect in letters from the Capital, is altogether more pacific than the friends of peaceful, honorable negotiations dared to anticipate at the commencement of the session. On this point the writer above alluded to says:

"I am now perfectly satisfied that the action of Congress will not be calculated to give offence, and will be perfectly consistent with the national faith, and in no way in violation of the convention of 1818. Of this much I am certain, that no territorial government will be created there, to go into effect till after the expiration of the year's notice, which may or may not be given at this session of Congress; and I think the probabilities are that it will *not* be given, though the action of Congress in this regard will, in all probability, be much controlled by the aspect things assume on the other side of the Atlantic."

The Canadian opinion of the President's Message.—The Montreal Herald, which may be presumed to foreshadow the British comments on the message, holds the following strong language:

"We regret to see that the tone of the Message is decidedly unfriendly, and that there appears in it a studied determination to make no compromise whatever of the conflicting claims of the two countries.

"The successful villainy practised upon Mexico in Texas, is now recommended to be adopted towards Great Britain in Oregon. Grants of land are promised to all who choose to go and settle there, and the certainty of their title to possession being confirmed by the United States Government distinctly held out. Mr. Polk will find that England is not Mexico.

"The style of impudent bravado adopted towards the European governments, and the threats against them if they dare to establish any new Colonies in North America, although peculiarly silly, are intended no doubt to irritate; they shew clearly that if Mr. Polk can possibly excite a war during his administration he will certainly do it.

"We much fear that the control of public affairs in the United States has fallen into the hands of bad men."

☞ The Legislature of Alabama assembled at Tuscaloosa on the 1st inst. Both Houses are Loco-Foco by a strong majority. Col. Windton of Sumter was elected President of the Senate, Andrew B. Moore of Perry Speaker of the House of Representatives. Gov. Fitzpatrick sent in his Message on the 2nd. It is not a document of much importance, but has one redeeming quality which is worthy of notice—it is only four columns long. The State Banking system—the claims of the State on the General Government for moneys advanced during the Creek hostilities—the State Debt—the University—General Jackson—these are the Governer's principal themes. The amount collected under the Revenue bill is not enough to pay the interest accruing upon the State Bonds. The Governor therefore recommends that a sufficient amount be raised by taxation, annually. With regard to the public faith of the State, the Governor speaks very warmly; he claims for the Alabamians the proud distinction of being "emphatically *a debt paying people*," under the most discouraging circumstances. The people have adopted the proposed amendment of the Constitution, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature.

The Missing Mexican Installments—The Mystery Unveiled by Gen. Santa Ana.

The following is a literal translation of a letter received by Chas. Callaghan, Esq., Merchant of this City, per ship *Norma* from Havana, on the 10th inst:—*New York Tribune.*

Havana, 19th of Nov., 1845.

My Dear Sir—With some delay, your letter of the 22d August ultimo came to hand, which I now answer, though to do so I have to be somewhat diffuse.

When, in October, 1841, I was nominated President of the Republic by the free and spontaneous will of the nation, I found that the Convention, already signed in Washington by the Charges of Mexico and of the United States, which adjusted the claims of the latter, and the manner of executing the payment thereof, had been ratified by my predecessor, General Bustamente.—To say the truth, I would on my part, never have sent any commissioner to the United States, for the Cabinet of Washington itself should have sent them to Mexico; nor would I have ratified the Convention in the terms in which it was conceived. But, when I took the reins of Government, the treaty was already valid between the two nations, and being more jealous than any other of the honor of my country, and being also so intimately persuaded that its basis should consist in the exact and religious observance of treaties; and knowing, on the other hand, the policy and views of the United States, I resolved to fulfil it in all its parts—to take from your Government every pretext that might in the least disturb the harmony and good understanding between the two countries, and, at the same time, to deliver my own country from all ulterior projects that might affect its integrity.

To this end I did not hesitate in taking the most efficient measures in order that Mexico should pay the awards designated in the Convention, and that the payment might be effected in the stipulated manner and form; and as the Treasury, at the period when I entered into office, was but a skeleton, I imposed a forced loan upon the whole nation; so that each and every one of the citizens should contribute, according to his means, to the payment of a debt, which had already become sacred for Mexico.

The loan having been effected with the energy which characterized the acts of my administration, I succeeded in saving the national honor, in spite of the outcries and the opposition which were excited, and which attributed to me the name of tyrant, from those who care not for honor, which they do not know, or who affect not to know that in these cases the citizens are bound patriotically to furnish all their means. That measure of my Government was one of those which called down upon me the most censure, and gave me the most griefs; but comforted by the testimony of my own concience, and with the approbation of the thinking part of both countries, I trust that the judgment of vigorous and impartial history will, sooner or later, justify me before posterity, and perhaps also in the eyes of my contemporaries.

I attained my object, and consequently the installments were most punctually paid, in ready cash, during the time I was at the head of Government. But, as on the 30th of April of last year, I had withdrawn from public business and retired to my farms, and as both the Constitution and my character did not allow the President to mingle in public affairs during absence, I confined myself to recommending the payment to the *pro tempore*, General Valentin Canalizo, and to the Minister of Finance, Don Ignacio Trigueros; and when the other installment of July 30, of which you speak, expired, having then resumed my functions, I dictated all the necessary measures, and positively ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to make the payment in specie according to my anterior provisions; so that, if, in defiance of my orders, the payment was made in bills or drafts, that functionary violated his duties by disobeying my commands, and the agent Don Emilio Voss was not less guilty in receiving, as he received, according to what you say, the amount in paper. At that same period I dictated, in advance, other orders for the payment of the successive installments with all exactitude, and in ready cash; for the people having contributed it in cash, I resolved and ordered that the money should not be employed for any other purpose; and my conversation with the Minister Shannon, which you mention, alludes to this.

In short, in my opinion, the installments to which you refer, were paid in ready cash; but, if it is not so, the Minister and the agent, Voss, are responsible; the former for having disobeyed my positive orders, and the latter for not having fulfilled the orders of his constituents.

I am, with all consideration, your obt. servant,
Who kisses your hand,
A. L. DE SANTA ANA.

Steamboat Accidents.—The steamboat Minstrel, bound for Arkansas river, is sunk at French island. The water was only up to her guards, but the rise in the river had not reached her.

The Palestine, from St. Louis for New Orleans, got aground 15 miles above the mouth of the Ohio, and her situation being dangerous, she threw overboard most of her cargo, consisting of several hundred barrels of flour, lead, &c., and was then able to proceed.

The Queen City got aground between this and Cincinnati, and was pulled off by the Simon Kenton. She is heavily loaded.—*Louisville Journal of Monday.*

The news from Mexico, to say the least, is extraordinary. The war party there seems suddenly to have become not only a peace party, but to be predisposed to sell out to the Rio Grande, with a good part of California, to the United States! England, it is understood, has been, or is about to be, a bidder for California, too,—but whether we have the start, remains to be seen.

A question arises then,—whether Great Britain has not as good right to be buying Provinces as the United State and if in this case Great Britain bids the most and takes the prize, what are we to say!—*N. Y. Express.*

A Woman burnt to Death.—A Mrs. Seibold who lived in the rear of Adam Foose's, on Main street, in the 1st ward, was discovered about 5 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, expiring from her clothes taking fire. She was subject to fits; but it is not certain how, or in what way, her clothes caught, as she had been alone for some time. She was found some eight or ten feet from the fire place. Her dress was made of *calico*. She was about 60 years old. She has left a son and daughter to mourn her sudden and unexpected loss.—*Wheeling Times.*

The Post-Office.—The Washington Union gives the following as an exact statement, as ascertained at the P. O. Department, of the revenue derived from 926 of the larger offices in the United States for the quarter ending the 30th September last, and also compared with the quarter ending the 30th of September 1844:

Whole revenue for the quarter ending the 30th of Sept. 1844, in 926 of the offices,	$464,481
The same for the quarter ending the 30th of Sept. 1845.	$271,173
Deficiency.	$193,008

Out of 925 Post Offices, which, under the old laws paid $100 net and upwards per quarter; ten only exhibit an increase. Those show an increase of $119.

It has been decided by the General Court of Virginia, at its present session, that the mere inability of a jury to agree was not such a necessity as warranted their discharge—and in the case before them, in which a jury, on a criminal trial, had been so discharged, the prisoner was ordered to be freed from custody.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner o Market and Fourth streets.* The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY PAPER.

For 16 lines, or less,	One insertion	$0 50
" " "	Two insertions	0 75
" " "	Three insertions	1 00
" " "	Three months	3 00
" " "	Six months	6 00
" " "	Twelve months	10 00

BUSINESS CARDS.

For five lines, or less,	One year	$6 00
" " "	Six months	5 00

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

The Right of Way.

Two series of papers have been published in the Philadelphia United States Gazette, one for the right of way and the other against it. The latter, over the signature of "Pioneer," in his last article uses arguments, or more properly speaking, makes assertions, which take away all claim to ability, or even an understanding of the subject. The editor speaks of it as an able article, but we think too unreservedly. For example, the writer says:

"Pennsylvania now enjoys a monopoly of the transportation of all the produce of the Mississippi valley, which seeks an eastern market by ascending the Ohio to Pittsburgh; every article of produce arriving at that place by the Ohio river, as well as by the cross cut canal, or Erie Extension canal, or from any other source, intended for an eastern market, has now no choice but to take the Pennsylvania improvements to Philadelphia. Suffer this Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to run to Pittsburgh, and what then will be the consequence? Why, instead of the public works of Pennsylvania in that event enjoying a monopoly of this trade, they will have a rival to compete with that will have the ability to immensely injure, if not totally destroy them—a rival that will be in the hands and under the control and management of a foreign corporation, whose chief object and interest will be to cripple, and, it possible, break down Pennsylvania improvements in order that they (the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company) may themselves enjoy a monopoly of the western business. Besides, should this Railroad be extended to Pittsburgh, there will be an end at once and forever to all hope and prospect of our being able to obtain a continuous railroad from Philadelphia to that city; for in the first place, no charter in that event could be obtained from the Legislature for such a work, and in the next place, even if a charter were obtained no one would be unwise enough to subscribe to the stock of the road.

Therefore, as a matter of course, the success of one project must and will inevitably be the total defeat of the other.

Here he asserts that all the Produce arriving at this city, seeking an eastern market, must necessarily go to Philadelphia. So far from this being true, every merchant here or westward knows it is not so. Out of twenty-four millions lbs. of tobacco cleared from this city, only four millions went to Philadelphia—the excess of five hundred per cent went to Baltimore. Most of the Bacon, Lard, Butter, &c., &c., goes to Baltimore, notwithstanding the high discriminating tolls by which the State seeks to force the trade to go to Philadelphia. "Pioneer" appears never to have heard of Columbia, and does not know that it is possible to ship a pound of produce to Baltimore *via* the Pennsylvania Canal. These facts show his utter ignorance of the subject he pretends to write about, and destroy all confidence in his assertions.

There is another remarkable feature in this extract. He asserts—it is only assertion, though the inference is drawn from and based upon the first assertion, which we have shown to be so egregiously incorrect—that if the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is allowed to terminate here, then not only will the trade of the Canal be ruined, but a continuous Railroad could not obtain a charter, and if a charter was obtained, yet so great would be the diversion caused by the Baltimore road, no one would subscribe to the continuous road. How does this compare with the proceedings of the late meeting in Philadelphia? The Preamble to the Resolutions in urging the continuous Railroad project, says that the proposed route "being therefore shorter and better adapted to the use of Locomotives, and capable of conveying freight and passengers in less time and to greater advantage *than by any other known route between the Eastern or Western waters in this State or elsewhere*; Therefore, Resolved," &c.

Here then we have the statements of "Pioneer" and the Railroad meeting in opposition; for while the first asserts that no one would subscribe to stock in a continuous road if the right of way is granted, because the Baltimore road would divert the greater portion of the trade, the other claims for it such great and inapproachable advantages, it must, if built, necessarily get nearly all the trade and travel, on account of its shortness, easy grades, and general superiority over every other known route. Now if the statements in the Preamble to the Resolutions are correct, there can be no possible danger to a continuous Road; it would be by far the most profitable stock and monopolise the greater part of the trade of the West seeking the East through this city, unless, indeed, the Baltimore Company would choose to work at a loss, or, at least, for no profit.

The "Pioneer" talks of the Pennsylvania Canal enjoying a "monopoly" of the transportation of all the Produce of the Mississippi Valley, "which seeks an eastern market by ascending the Ohio to Pittsburgh." Unfortunately a very large portion of it never reaches Pittsburgh. The Miami Canal, as the published statement of its business shows, diverted a good deal last season, and will, unless a heavy reduction of Tolls is made on the Main Line, divert a good deal more from it. The Erie Extension will divert a portion also.—But the most convincing fact bearing upon this subject is, that an immense amount of Produce goes *down* the Ohio and to eastern cities *via* New Orleans. We lose, not only a portion of the ascending trade, but by our high charges compel the bulk of Produce to descend.

We have shown, we think, conclusively, that the statements made by the writer are so unfounded as to compel us to impute them to his want of knowledge. He errs so greatly as to destroy all the influence he might otherwise exert. He quotes in the first part of the article we are considering, the statement of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Hon. LOUIS MCLANE, before the Virginia Legislature at its last session, that the route to Wheeling is impracticable, and that the Company will not go there; and because that Legislature refused to permit the Company to choose any other route, and it is our interest (he argues) to prevent it reaching the Ohio river—therefore we should by all means refuse to grant the Right of Way, as in that case the Road must stay at Cumberland. Will this writer pretend to pledge the Virginia Legislature to pursue this course forever? If not, what authority has he for saying that it will not sooner later permit the Road to go to Parkersburg, or some other point the Company may select? If Western Pennsylvania can be assured that the Road will stay where it is, our fears as to its influence on our public works and the State at large will be quieted, but nothing short of this will quiet us. In all the articles which have been emanated from Philadelphia, or those under her influence, we have seen nothing suggested against such a contingency. It is a very probable one, and must be met to the satisfaction of those who regard the interests of the State more than a section. As we have said, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are not the State, and we want some reasonable assurance that if Virginia should grant the right of way, the termination of that Road at a point below us will not affect the Main Line and the Revenue of the State.

We copy the last article by "Plain Sense" who has been advocating the Right of Way in a very masterly manner. The first Nos. of the series were mislaid, or we would have published the whole of them.

From the United States Gazette.

Philadelphia and the Railroads.

NUMBER 5.

It must not be inferred that I am opposed to a Railroad direct from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh by the Middle route. I have referred to difficulties in the construction of such a road, which its exclusive advocates are disposed to conceal, because I believe that those difficulties cannot at present be overcome, and know that we cannot avoid them by concealment. Such a road with a double track, will not cost less than *twelve millions of dollars* at the very lowest estimate, and a single track, costing ten millions of dollars, will not do. If an acceptable charter can be obtained, about which there is some doubt, I do not believe that we can raise the money, particularly at this period, when money is worth from nine to twelve per cent. Prudent men will consider these things well, before they assume the responsibility of defeating an improvement, which in the absence of a better one it is agreed will help the business of our city, and which *with* a better one, can do us no harm: an improvement too that is considered by a large portion of the State, to be of vital consequence to their prosperity.

Other sections of the Commonwealth are moving in favor of the middle route, but in what they do and say, we find a magnanimous, Pennsylvania spirit, worthy the emulation of Philadelphia. Cambria county, by a large meeting of her citizens lately held at Ebensburgh, through which the middle route passes, has expressed herself strongly in favor of the work, but she holds this language.

Resolved, That while we believe the construction of a continuous Railroad from Harrisburgh to Pittsburgh to be of the most vital importance to the interests of the entire Commonwealth as she will thereby open a channel through her own borders for the immense trade of the Mississippi valley and the great northern Lakes, yet we are convinced that the completion of such a road would, in a great measure, fail in securing that important object should any other point than Pittsburgh be adopted as a terminus for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Resolved, That while we believe it to be the duty of the Legislature to grant a charter for a centre route, we also hold it to be their duty in order to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth, to grant to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad Company the right of terminating their road at the city of Pittsburgh, as a terminus of that Road at Wheeling, Parkersburgh, or the mouth of Fishing Creek, would inflict deep and lasting injury upon our interests, whether social, mercantile or agricultural.

Cambria thus speaks or the middle route, but *"to promote the general welfare and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth,"* she speaks also for the right of way. Can we appreciate the generous, liberal and manly sentiment so well expressed by the men of Cambria? Do we consider *"the general welfare,"* in what we do,—or are, our souls pent up within the narrow boundaries of Philadelphia proper? If we have no fraternal feelings for other parts of the State, can we expect them to meet us as brethren? Let us pause and reflect, before we carry into our Halls of Legislation, a budget of prejudice, jealousy and selfishness. Such feelings are unworthy of us, and endanger our prosperity.

To sum up this question in a few words. New York is carrying off our business, by means of her Railroads and Canals. Our present connexion with Lake Erie is good for nothing; it brings us neither produce nor customers. We still sell a few goods to Northwest, but *we are obliged to pay for their transportation to New York city, from whence they are forwarded to their place of destination.* We are fast losing our trade with the Mississippi valley; for it prefers the Lake route, and goes to Boston and New York, *because it cannot get to us.* What we now require is a Railroad to Cleveland, *not by the very shortest route*, but by *any* route that will enable us to recover what we have lost, and to maintain, permanently an advantage over our Northern rivals. The shortest route to Cleveland is by a straight line from city to city. This would be 166 miles *shorter than the middle route.* It would be entirely practicable to make it: we could wheel the Alleghanies out of the State, fill up the ravines and make a road without any grade at all. But it would cost a power of money and a good deal of time. It is beyond our *reach*, only because it is beyond our *means.* So with the middle route; it is some 70 miles shorter than the Southern route, by way of Hancock: but it will cost *ten* millions, where the Southern route costs *one* million. The Southern route will give us the advantage we seek: it will bring us nearly one hundred miles nearer to Cleveland, than New York now is or ever can be, by her shortest route: and it makes *the shortest, the quickest and the best route from Cleveland to New York, directly through the city of Philadelphia.*

Now I wish to conclude what I have to say on this subject, by submitting.

A PROPOSITION,

that will enable Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and all parties whom it may concern, to go forward hand-in-hand, inspired by one feeling and one hope, to the accomplishment of great work of promoting *"the general welfare and prosperity of our beloved Commonwealth."*

Let both bills go before the Legislature, both receiving the cordial support of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Let subscription papers be prepared at once, in the following form, to wit:

"The undersigned do hereby severally agree to subscribe the amount set opposite to our respective names, to the capital stock of a company to be hereafter incorporated for the completition of a direct Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, provided that a sum necessary for that purpose, shall be subscribed within two months from the date thereof."

Let these papers be issued at once, and be industronsly circulated in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh. If within the time limited a sufficient amount of bonafide subscriptions can be had to construct the road by the middle route, and if a suitable charter can be obtained, we will go to work at once and make the road. On the other hand, if it shall be found that the Legislature will not grant a suitable charter, or that the amount of subscriptions do not exceed the sum required for the Southern connexion, let us go to work on that route, the moment it is determined that the Baltimore and Ohio Road shall go to Pittsburgh, and the Legislature grants the necessary act of incorporation. When we shall have progressed in the work that far, we will then put our shoulders to the wheel. Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh, and with a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether, our Locomotives will soon be whistling from Broad street to the Lake.

PLAIN SENSE.

The trial of J. M. Wadsworth for killing Capt. J. M. Carson took place in New Orleans on the 10th inst. A case of self-defence was clearly made out, and a verdict rendered of not guilty.

A fire broke out in Buffalo on Friday night last in an old block of buildings owned by the N. Y. Life and Trust Company. Twelve houses were burned, but they were of little value and all insured. It was blowing a gale at the time.

The State Finances and the February Interest.

The Harrisburgh Union is quite encouraging in relation to the February Interest. The editor says:

"When Col. Snowden issued his circular of the 6th of December, (inst.) he had available funds in the Treasury to the amount of $384,786 09. During the first twelve days of the present month he has received over and above all expenditures, upwards of 80,000. A considerable sum will be (as is always the case,) brought in from the North and West by the members of the Legislature on the 1st of January. There is now due from the city and county of Philadelphia $243,792 71, all of which will unquestionably be paid about the first of January. There is also due from the rich counties of Lancaster, Bucks, and Northampton, a further sum of $105,000, which will also be paid without fail. The above sums alone, will place in the Treasury over $800,000, and the remaining $100,000, will be received from the Collectors on the public works, the smaller counties, and a great variety of other sonrces.

"We are happy in being able to make this expose of the condition of the finances of the State; and feel a proud satisfaction in giving the assurance of the entire confidence of the State Treasurer, in his ability to meet the payment of interest on the first of February next in full. The vigorous measures adopted by the Treasurer are such that he cannot fail to pay. He has determined upon paying and is not the man to fail."

The same paper gives the following

SUMMARY STATEMENT

Of the receipts at the State Treasury from the first of December, 1844, to the 30th of November, 1845, both days inclusive.

Lands	$12,457 66	
Auction Commissions	18,900 00	
Auction duties	71,248 03	
Tax on bank dividends	86,675 88	
Tax on corporation stocks	90,147 50	
Tax on Real or personal estate	1,318,332 02	
Tavern Licenses	36,112 65	
Retailers licenses,	72,908 17	
Pedlers' licenses,	1,427 89	
Brokers' licenses,	1,712 50	
Pamphlet laws,	99 45	
Militia fines,	7,838 18	
Tax on writs, &c.,	30,820 16	
Tax on certain offices,	2,596 13	
Collateral inheritance tax,	33,650 80	
Canal and railroad tolls,	1,154,591 55	
Canal fines and sales of pub. prop.	5,639 46	
Enrolment of charters,	1,600 00	
Tax on loans,	55,788 50	
Loans,	2,150 00	
Dividends	1,199 80	
Accrued interest	2 335 06	
Refunded cash	8,577 34	
Escheats,	909 81	
Fees of the Secretary and Auditor General's Offices,	775 65	
Miscellaneous	1,458 95	
		$3,010,062 34
Balance in the Treasury, 1st December, 44,	$663,851 88	
Unavailable deposit in the United States Bank	280,000 00	
		913,851 88
		$3,953,914 22

EXPENDITURES.

Public Improvement,	$661,340 66	
Expenses of government,	233,304 20	
Militia Expenses,	18,831 92	
Pensions and gratuities,	41,858 29	
Charitable institutions,	14,643 85	
Common Schools,	234,331 88	
Loans,	26,033 01	
Interest on loans,	1,789,990 30	
Guaranty of interest,	20,125 42	
Domestic creditors,	8,953 50	
Cancelled relief notes,	85,000 00	
Damages on pub. works,	26,303 40	
Revenue commissioners,	2,236 82	
Special "	1,007 28	
State Library,	1,240 00	
Public buildings, &c.,	1,137 86	
Penitentiaries,	13,972 00	
House of Refuge,	4,000 00	
Conveying fugitives,	7 1 94	
Nicholson lands,	222 50	
Escheats,	799 50	
Philadelphia riots,	45,252 32	
City of Pittsburgh,	30,000 00	
Abatement of state tax,	27,685 89	
Premiums on stk,	18 00	
Miscellaneous,	4,727 80	
		$3,289,028 13
Balance in treasury, 1st Dec., 1845,	$384,886 09	
Unavailable deposits in U. S. Bank.	280,000 00	
		661,886 09
		$3,952,914 22

For the Gazette.

The Destitute Poor.

Messrs. Editors:—A brief article, intended to show that the poor, at this inclement season, not unfrequently suffer from scarcity of food, fuel, or clothing, appeared in the columns of your paper not many days since. The propriety of holding a public meeting and of appointing committees in the different Wards of the city, to collect money from the rich in order to supply the wants of the poor, was also respectfully suggested.

From recent interviews with large property holders it appears that some of that class are opposed to making provision for the poor in the way referred to. They complain, it may be with some degree of justice, of having appeals of this kind continually rung in their ears. It is unjust as well as ungenerous, they think, to have drafts constantly made upon them for the benefit of persons, who, in many instances, are not particularly deserving. They affirm, moreover, that real estate is not a profitable investment, that it does not always yield the legal interest on the money given for it, that they lose considerably by bad tenants, and last though not least, that they pay a most formidable Poor Tax. Our wealthy citizens should be heard without prejudice, and there may be much force in what they say. Would it not be well, under these circumstances, to ascertain whether any of the poor tax, for the present year, remains unappropriated, and if any how much? It might be desirable, moreover, to learn the probable number of poor persons in the city and immediate vicinity, and what portion of them, if any, are actually destitute of the indispensable necessaries of life. The most economical, expeditious, and effectual way of supplying their wants should also be pointed out.

This important and necessary work, belongs, it is conceived, to the Overseers of the Poor. They are efficient officers, and doubtless duly qualified by experience, to attend to it. Let it be done thoroughly and promptly, and the persons upon whom its execution devolves, will merit, and receive, the thanks of the community.

At this festive season, when the joyous members of the Domestic circle, are partaking of the rich and savory viands prepared for their use, let us hope that the destitute poor will not be wholly forgotten.

Sympathy for our sorrowing fellow creatures, is the best evidence we can give of our gratitude to Him, whose numerous and unmerited blessings have crowned and crowded our unprofitable lives. Sensibility, however, without action, like faith without works, is dead. Let us, therefore, show our faith by our work, and we may reasonably expect the blessing of Heaven.

The most deserving of the poor, are the most likely to suffer. Their extreme reluctance to apply for aid, induces many of them to conceal their condition, while it is at all endurable. Some unfortunate persons of this description, with large and helpless families, have quite recently, as several can testify, *been without food for twenty-four hours.* No desire, Messrs. Editors, is felt to harrow up your feelings, but facts of this kind should not, and must not be concealed. Is it not time, then, that measures were taken for the relief of those, who are suffering in our midst? Who will take the lead in this work of benevolence? Must it be left to the management of the city authorities, or will the people take it into their own hands? It is surely time that preparatory steps were taken, indicative of future and efficient action.

Importunity, it will not be denied, frequently gives offence; but it is often, nevertheless, absolutely necessary. It may fairly and legitimately be used in the present instance; and sleep, if a figure of speech may be allowed, will not be given to the eyes, nor slumber to the eyelids of the community, until they become conscious of their duty in regard to the subject, to which their attention is thus most respectfully and earnestly selicited.

Dec. 24th 1845. CHARITY.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 24, 1845.

☞ The *Commercial Journal* of yesterday has a most unprovoked and contemptible attack upon us, but which only needs a brief reply. Our article, which has so excited the spleen of the editor of that sheet, contains nothing which any but a meanly envious spirit can object to, and nothing was further from our purpose than the insinuations and inuendos which his jealous disposition has imagined it contained. That we have cultivated peace, and evidenced an unwonted forbearance in his case, is known to all, and we are still resolved to have no war with him; as whatever may have been our opinion of him before, his article of yesterday satisfies us that if we wish an honorable foe we must seek for him elsewhere. We shall, therefore, merely take the trouble to correct one or two of the many falsehoods his article contains, and let it pass.

The first falsehood we notice, is, the assertion that "the Gazette does not require, *and has not bought a power press!*" Our reply to this is, that the Gazette *does* require and *has bought* a power press, and we think we know our own business full as well as the editor of the Journal, however industrious he may be in prying into our private affairs. If he will take the trouble to call upon the editor of the Christian Advocate, to which paper he says the power press belongs, he will learn, that although the press was ordered through the Book Concern at New York, for convenience sake, that the press is ours, and what is better, that a large part of the price is paid for. When the editor next undertakes to investigate our private affairs, we hope he will call at head-quarters. We will cheerfully give him all the information he thinks necessary for his purpose.

The only other falsehood we will now notice is the charge that we took a yearly advertiser at "half price" to win him from the Journal. This is not true.

We are sorry to trouble our readers with these private matters, and nothing but self defence against a most wanton attack, could have induced us to intrude upon their time. We have never endeavored to *brag* ourselves into notice, and the success of those who have made a business of it does not at all tempt us to change our course, were we otherwise so disposed.

Our success since we have managed the Gazette establishment has far surpassed our expectations, and we are not conscious of being guilty of offence against any one, for informing our readers and friends of our success, prospects, and intentions.

In all we ever said in regard to our own affairs we have never interfered with those of others. To do so we consider exhibits a littleness which no man not lost to proper self-respect can be guilty of.

☞ After the above was written we received the following communication, with the quotation from the Journal article attached. Our respected correspondent need be under no apprehensions. We have seen quite enough of such bravado in our day to give it its proper estimate. We are very willing to set the opinions of the shrewd merchants of this city against those of the pugnacious editor of the Journal:

From the Commercial Journal.

"We shall hereafter take every occasion to make known its (the Gazette's) inferiority to us in all the requisites of an advertising medium, and a commercial newspaper."

For the Gazette.

I find, Messrs. Editors, the above paragraph in the whilom "Age" of this morning. Somewhat fearful that it may lead you into a controversy which would be neither pleasant nor profitable to your readers, I have thought proper to call to your recollection the proverb that "good wine needs no bush." MERCHANT.

MEXICO.—Advices have been received at New Orleans from Vera Cruz up to the 30th ult. and from the city of Mexico to the 26th ult.

The United States sloop of war St. Mary's arrived at Vera Cruz on the 29th ult. with the Hon. Mr. SLIDELL, the new United States Minister to Mexico. The time of the arrival of the Envoy was deemed not the most opportune for securing a kind reception.

The *Diario del Gobierno* of the 22d ult. states that by an express arrived at 2 o'clock that afternoon the Government had received despatches from Gens. Paredes and Arista. They informed the Government that in consequence of the movements of the United States troops stationed at Corpus Christi reconnoitering the roads leading to Matamoras and building bridges on them for the transportation of artillery, General Paredes had determined to commence his march with the "Division of Reserve" to reinforce Gen. Arista and "united, to operate with the activity demanded by the national honor."

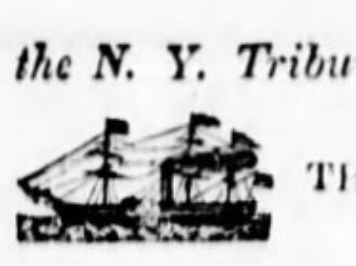
The *Monitor Constitutional* of the 23d ult. states that the Chamber of Deputies went into Secret Session upon the above despatches, and had designated, as resources for the Government's emergencies, the money derived from the revision of the contracts made by the administration of Genl. Santa Anna, and the introduction of raw cotton under duties protective to the national industry.

A letter from Havana, published in the N. Orleans Picayune, says a rumour was current at Havana that Gen. Paredes had refused to advance to the support of Arista, but with the 8000 men under his command had commenced his march for the city of Mexico. The rumor was not credited at New Orleans.

News was in circulation in the city of Mexico on the 23d, that the Department of Sonora, at the head of which is Gen. Urrea, had declared itself seperated from the rest of the Republic.

THE FIRST DAILY PAPER IN PITTSBURGH.—We have several times, in speaking of the first daily issued in this city, given the credit to the "Daily Advocate and Advertiser," which we bought and merged into the Gazette last year. It appears, however, that the credit of this enterprize, after all, belongs to the Gazette. NEVILLE B. CRAIG, Esq., informs us that the Gazette was issued as a daily paper by him several weeks previous to the Advocate and Advertiser. Thus it is not only the oldest Weekly west of the mountains, but also the oldest Daily in this part of the country—as such it is almost universally known and enjoys a circulation, which for character is not exceeded by any paper in the country. In all the period of sixty years during which it has been published, it never was so prosperous and on so firm a basis as at present.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

ARRIVAL OF  THE STEAMER

ACADIA.

Fifteen Days Later from Europe.

The Steamship ACADIA arrived at Boston at half past 12 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, bringing advices from London to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th instant.

The news is deeply interesting and highly important.

The warlike tone of American journals respecting the claims of the United States to the *whole* of the Oregon Territory had aroused the British press and Government. The former had come out boldly, and declared that Great Britain could not and must not, under any circumstances, relinquish her rights in this territory, while the latter, in the shape of Cabinet Councils, had, instead of opening the ports, as was expected, for the admission of foreign grain, been very active, according to report, in preparing for war. The greatest activity prevailed at all the dock-yards, and immense warlike preparations were being made—such as had not been known for many years.

The Great Western arrived at Liverpool on the 21st ult. and the intelligence which she conveyed, with the opinions of the American people on the Oregon question, caused quite a panic. The news by the Caledonia was regarded as of a more pacific complexion.

The President's Message was looked for with the greatest anxiety. It was argued that upon the sentiments entertained in this document depended the chances of war or peace between Great Britain and the United States.

Cabinet Councils have been frequent and the Ministers are sorely embarrassed. Their hesitancy and delay in regard to opening the ports give great advantage to their opponents, and it would not be strange if the next steamer should bring news of the accession of a Whig Ministry.

Lord John Russell has come out in favor of a repeal of the Corn Laws, and Lord Morpeth has joined the League.

Parliament would not meet until the 16th instant.

The failure of the potato crop in Ireland, the rapid decay of potatoes in that country, and the threatened famine there, were subjects which alarmed not only Ireland, but England.

The Consol market was greatly depressed—indeed, we do not recollect when the quotations of Government securities have been so low. Only a few months since Consols were quoted at 100 and a fraction over—but within the last three weeks they have dropped to 94¼—and this great depression is attributed to the warlike attitude assumed by the United States.

Trade in the manufacturing districts continues dull.

The report of the Liverpool Cotton Market for the week ending the 29th ult. states that Cotton has been in improved demand throughout the week, but the market closed heavily, at a decline of ⅛d. per lb. from previous quotations.

With regard to the London Money Market, an influential Monthly Circular says that before February next the interest of money will probably be at the rate of 7 per cent. The minimun rate of the Bank of England continues fixed at 2½ per cent.

Ireland.

DUBLIN.—The potato disease, the threatened famine, and Repeal, are three great topics which occupy attention in Ireland.

The Irish farmers are, in many districts, withholding their grain in the markets, in hope of a considerable advance in its price. Many of them are raising money upon usurious terms to meet their engagements, while not a few plead the potato disease and the low prices to their creditors, as sufficient excuses for time.

The accounts are conflicting respecting the potato crop. Some journals say that the crop is beyond an average one—other journals admit this statement to be correct, but assert that nearly the whole crop will be destroyed, before Christmas, by the rot or disease that has attacked the potato.

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association, on the 24th ult. nothing of particular importance transpired. The weekly rent was £158. At the Repeal meeting on the 1st inst. Mr. Fitzgerald, M. P. took the Chair. The rent, including large sums from New-Brunswick, was £262. Mr. Smith O'Brien's speech was a warlike harangue about England and the United States.

O'Connell and the *Times'* commissioner have had a regular set-to within the last fortnight. The 'Commissioner,' in the course of his perambulations, visited Mr. O'Connell's estate in Kerry—gave a lamentable picture of the poverty and wretchedness of his tenants—showed that he was a 'middleman' (a character of all others the most abhorred in Ireland,) and contrasted the state of human stock on his lands with the more becoming care and liberality of his neighbor, the Marquis of Lansdowne. To this attack, Mr. O'Connell made a long, and upon the whole, a satisfactory rejoinder at the Repeal Association the following week, in which he proved that the 'Commissioner' had been guilty of the *suppressio veri*—presenting the black, and withholding altogether the lighter and kindlier touches of the pencil—The explanation, it must be confessed, shows that if the 'Commissioner' stopped short of absolute falsehood, he was guilty of what is nearly as bad—great disingenuousness.—*European Times.*

France.

PARIS.—The French journals have been chiefly occupied with the Oregon Question, and railway speculation.

The public attention in Paris was also directed to the crisis in the money market, which had assumed a more formidable appearance than was at all anticipated. The prices of railway shares have fallen lower than they were even during the dispute between the English and French Governments, on the Tahiti question, and the greatest alarm existed among speculators. The effect on the Bourse was to put an end to almost all business, the brokers refusing, in many instances, to transact business of any kind, except for the purpose of closing accounts.

It is stated that eight bankruptcies were declared, at the tribunal of Commerce of Paris, in one day. The engagements of the bankrupts amount to above 2,000,000f.

RIOTS ON ACCOUNT OF APPREHENDED DEARTH.—The alarm in the provinces of France, on account of the apprehended dearth from the exportation of corn to England, appears to have been great. At Cherboug, St. Malo, Dinan, and other places, serious riots have already taken place, and in other places the excitement is so great that apprehensions are entertained of an outbreak.

A letter from St. Malo, of the 17th ult. has the following: "This morning a wrting was found posted up at the corner of our fruit and vegetable markets, calling upon the populace to assemble and set fire to the houses of M. Hovius, the Mayor of the town, and M. Louise Blaize, formerly deputy, accusing them of being the cause of the increasing dearness of bread, by their large exportations of black wheat."

The same disturbances have occured along the whole coast of lower Brittany, black wheat being the only resources of the poor, in seasons when the growth of potatoes fails.

The French Chambers are convoked, by a royal ordinance, for the 27th of December.

An account of the state of the wine crops of France, this year, in the *Indicadeur de Begiers*, that, after going through all the wine countries of France, it is ascertained that, for the most part, the crops are miserable, averaging far less in quantity than last year. The quality which is generally bad, will cause an enormous use of the Southern wines and brandy.

The health of M. Guizot continues to improve, and he attends diligently to the duties of his office.

The Journal des Debats, in a long article, that created surprise and regret in Paris, takes a view of the Oregon question, from which it may be inferred that the French Government is indisposed to accept the effice of arbitrator between the British Government and that of the United States of America, if offered. This article went towards neutralizing the good effect which the pacific intelligence brought by the Caledonia was calculated to produce.

His Highness Ibrahim Pacha landed at Toulon on the 27th ultimo, and was received with all the honors due to his rank, Admiral Baudin, the Maritime Perfect, the Mayor-General of the Marine, and all the military and civil authorities being present.

French Affairs.

THE WAR IN ALGERIA.—The Journal des Debats publishes news from Algeria, from which it appears that the prospects of those parts of the colony where the insurrection has broken out are by no means improved. The Debats even admits that the insurrection itself is speaking, and that the French troops continue still on the defensive, not being in a condition to attack their enemies.

There is nothing that can be relied upon as to the movements of Abd-el-Kader. It appears certain, however, that he has not fled into Morocco; as Marshall Bugeaud has declared in a recent report.

The sham Bon-Maza has been condemned to death at Algiers; but the real Bon-Maza is in the field, and at the head of a large force. On the 9th ult. he made an unsuccessful attack upon Tenes, and retired, with the loss of ten killed and forty wounded; but the attack lasted four hours, and before he retreated he burnt all the temporary buildings which had been erected near the town. The loss on the side of the French is stated to have been only three killed and a few wounded.

Spain.

MADRID.—The news from Spain possesses little interest. A brilliant levee was held at the Palace on the 18th ult. on the occasion of the Queen's birth day.

Letters from Cadiz and Seville announced that a considerable quantity of wheat was being exported to England from Andalusia.

Barcelona was tranquil. Some disturbances, occasioned by the new tributary system, had occurred at Palma, in the Balearic Islands.

Martial law has been suspended at Barcelona during the elections which were considered likely to terminate to the advantage to the Opposition.

Accounts from Madrid of the 24th ult. state that the reflections of Deputies generally were favorable to the Government.

India and China.

The extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 15th October, reached London the 22d ultimo. It brings intelligence of the butchery by the Pikh soldiery of Jowahir Singh, the Wuzeer. His death was the result of a deep-laid plot, and effected in the most deliberate manner.

The news from Scinde comes down to the 10th October. The season was less hot than usual.—Sir Charles Napier was at Kurrachee on the 10th of October, and nothing was said of his going towards the Sikh frontiers, or to meet the Governor General.

The intelligence from China extends to the 1st of September. It is principally confined to the dissatisfaction of the colonists at Hong Kong, who complain of being treated with injustice, and who have appealed for redress to the Home Government.

Portugal.

LISBON.—Commerce and Agriculture continue in a very depressed state.

The subject now principally engaging public attention at Lisbon is the daily increasing pecuniary embarrassment of the Government.

The disorganization of society consequent on misgovernment was showing itself in the impunity of atrocious crimes, and in acts of illegality inflicted on persons who had exercised their privilege as voters at the late elections, in opposition to the views of the Government. The prosecutions of the press were going on vigorously.

Italy.

THE PRESS IN ITALY.—The Augsburg Gazette says, in its correspondence from Palermo, that the censure is exercised with great severity upon the journals.

Letters from Ancoa state that some English merchants having made large purchases of Grain in that place, the public are in a state of great alarm, and are endeavoring to get the exportation stopped. At Rimini the people are also in a state of commotion and attacked some vessels in the harbor, loaded with grain, which they obliged the owners to discharge.

Letters from Italy state that the Emperor of Russia was expected at Naples on the 28th ult. and at Rome in the early part of December.

Greece.

ATHENS.—Letters from Athens state that the Ministers were every day becoming more unpopular, and that considerable alarm prevailed throughout the provinces, in consequence of the number of brigands infesting them. To this present period, however, they had respected travelers, but they plundered villages indiscriminately.

Lord Aberdeen has witten a despatch to Sir E. Lyons, which he desires Sir Edmund to communicate to the Greek Government, in which he declares that, on the part of England, he will insist on the execution of the treaty of 1839, which sets aside the revenue of Greece to the payment, *before any thing else*, of the interest of the loan contracted by that Government, and guaranteed by Great Britain, France and Russia.

Switzerland.

LUCERNE.—Dr. Pfyffer, who was accused of conniving at the assassination of M. Leu, has been set at liberty.

Zurich has set Lieut. Brunner, of the refugees from Lucerne, at liberty. Lieut. Brunner has been arrested, at the request of the Lucerne Government, as a party in the murder of M. Leu.—This had caused much ill feeling at Lucerne.

Austria.

VIENNA.—A letter from Vienna of the 18th ult. states, that the investigations relative to the results of this year's harvest have furnished proofs that the quantity of grain obtained is sufficiently abundant to supply the wants of those parts of the empire in which symptoms of scarcity has already been manifested. This is the reason why Government has taken no steps to prohibit the export of corn or to reduce the duties on consumption in the large towns.

Prussia.

BERLIN.—The news from Prussia is not important. The religious movements of the German Catholics do not receive so much attention as they did sometime since.

A very extensive conspiracy has been discovered in Posen. The numerous arrests which have taken place originate in a secret attempt to restore Poland to its original nationality. The clergy are deeply involved in that attempt. Three Catholic priests had been sent from Kalish to Warsaw. At Ostrowo the troops had been supplied with extra cartridges, and the military posts doubled.

Holland.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 30.—In the second Chamber of the States General, the discussion turned upon the settlement of the English in Borneo. One member observed that the colonization of Borneo, by England, would tend to disturb the repose, and to endanger the safety of the Dutch possessions. The treaty of 1824 had been violated. The Colonial Minister replied that the statement was mainly correct. The English Cabinet had been applied to, and had given satisfactory assurances. The subject excited great interest in the Chamber.

Poland.

POLISH CONSPIRACY.—Several arrests were effected in the kingdom of Poland, more especially in Warsaw and its vicinity, on account of the discovery of an extensive conspiracy. A plot in Posen had its origin in Warsaw. In addition to keys for entering the powder magazine, and the Government Treasury, the conspirators had secured the means of admittance to the fortifications, which it was intended to blow up. The peasantry around Posen were to unite with those of Poland, and civil war would have blazed forth in all its fury. The conspiracy was discovered and frustrated.

Russia.

ST. PETERSBURGH.—Navigation between St. Petersbugh and Cronstadt has been stopped since the 11th ult. by the frost. On the 12th, St. Isaac's Bridge was removed, and the Neva became so filled with blocks of ice, that on the 13th all communication between the shores of the river was stopped.

The Emperor of Russia has lately issued an order forbidding the masters of establishments in which work is carried on night and day from employing children under the age of twelve years between midnight and six o'clock A. M.

Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—N. P. Willis, an *attache* to the United States Embassy in this city, left some days back with despatches for the Washington Government.

The King of Prussia has issued a circular protesting strongly against reports that he was favorable to the emigration of Prussians to the United States. He is strongly opposed to such emigration, and recommends the people to keep at home telling them they can find occupation enough in the Western provinces.

The new religion of Ronge continues to make progress in all directions. The Church of Rome, now thoroughly frightened, is taking measures to oppose it. But it is too late.

Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 1. The past fortnight has almost been exclusively occupied in discussing the address, in answer to the King's speech.

The treaty with the United States has not yet been published. It is said that it establishes perfect reciprocity in the commercial relations of the two countries, and that it contains the clause which caused the treaty of 1840 not to be ratified, to the effect that the flag covers the merchandise.

New-Zealand.

THE BRITISH AGAIN REPULSED.—Intelligence has been received, *via* Bombay, of a third repulse sustained by the British troops in New-Zealand. The official account of the disaster is continued in a despatch from Colonel Despard commanding the 99th regiment, to Governor Fitzroy, dated July 2nd, from the camp before Heke's Pah (or stockade.) From this despatch it appears that the repulse occurred in an attempt to carry the fortified position of Heke; the loss of the British troops was very severe; one third of the men actually engaged fell in the attack. Amongst the casualties are three officers killed and three severely wounded.

COMMERCIAL.

From Wilmer & Smith's E. Times.

The Money market exhibits a good deal of depression, but it is better than it was a few days ago—better than at the sailing of the last packet. Confidence is slowly but gradually reviving. Consols for Money left off at 94⅛ to 94¼, and for the Account 95¼ to 95⅜. Bank Stock 202 to 203¼. The English Mint price of Gold is £3 17s. 10½d. Some uncertainty exists as to whether the Bank of England will still further advance the rate of interest, or rest content with the check which has been given to illegitimate speculation. The uncertainty is not, of course, very favorable to the revival of business.

The recent accounts of the Cotton crops in America being equal, if not superior, to those of last year, combined with the absence of money, and the gloomy prospects in the matter of the people's food, have kept down the market and reduced prices. Even the fears respecting a rupture with America have not been able to buoy up holders, who are pressing on the market, and contributing to the stagnation. The price of "fair" American is now within a fraction of the lowest figure at which it has ever stood—the most striking proof that can be instanced of the severity of the existing depression.

The railway panic has not subsided. On the contrary, it is in full force. Investments of this description are prostrate—the collapse continues. The feeling of despondency which prevails in the principal stock markets of England relative to iron roads, exists in the Paris and other Continental markets with hardly less force. The brokers have suffered severely during the late gambling mania, and scores of them are being "used up" in all directions. Even in France some of these personages are flying to England, in order to get out of the way.

The extent of the injury which the potatoe crop has sustained forms, as usual, an unfailing subject of inquiry and anxiety. The accounts are, upon the whole, of a sad and melancholy character, and the extent of the damage is to be seen in the conflicting accounts of a remedy given by men of high scientific attainments. In some districts from one-third to one-half of the crop is damaged.

In the endeavor to discover some remedy as a substitute, Indian corn, so much used in the United States, has been strongly recommended. Strange as it may appear, this produce is comparatively unknown to England.

In the event of the repeal of the Corn Laws, Indian Corn would, doubtless, form an important article of export from America. It only requires to be known.

The American Provision market partakes, to some extent, of the reaction which has been recently witnessed. There has been a tolerably liberal supply of Beef and Cheese; the quality of the latter is better adapted to the English palate, than were the importations in the earlier state of the trade, but still the expectations which were entertained respecting this branch of business, under the new Tariff, have hardly been realized. The price of American Cheese, for instance, trenches so closely on that of our own produce, that sales are restricted, and this even with a reduction of 2s. as compared with the current rates of the previous month.—Some of the Beef which has come to hand has not been quite up to the mark as regards quality—a great drawback, and one which ought to command the attention of shippers. Attention to quality, and the mode of curing, is indispensable; new Beef has realized from 80s to 90s. There has been little doing in Pork. The stock is small, but quite sufficient for the demand. Lard is scarce, and that which arrives sells freely. The anticipated conflict with the United States Government has caused some speculation in Tobacco, and a rise in the price.—The market is consequently firm, with an upward tendency.

The import of American Wool continues. In the course of last month considerable quantities found their way to this country. Fault, however, is made with the negligent method in which some of it has been prepared, and this has a doubly injurious effect—it depreciates the value of the article, and what is scarcely less injurious, it creates a prejudice against it in the minds of the trade.

The price of Iron has receded under the embarrassment which has overtaken the speculative world. There has been a falling off in the transactions, and a considerable reduction in the price. Scotch pigs were as low, in Glasgow, a short time back, as £3 15s.; in Liverpool they stand at £4 to £4 10s.; common bars £9 to £9 5s; hoops £11; sheets £12. For boiler-plates and for rails, the demand, notwithstanding the prevailing depression, is considerable, and the quotations for those articles are tolerably well supported.

The Corn markets of Northern Europe are in a state of great activity. The Grain marts of the Danube are said to be much excited, and prices range from 29s. to 31s. 6d per quarter. The freight to England is enormously high—15s per quarter. The Baltic markets with the near approach of the ice season, have receded to the extent of 1s. per quarter. At Odessa an advance of 1s. to 2s per quarter has taken place. The English markets are firm, without much excitement; the advance during the last month being 1s. to 2s. per qr. Every one anticipates dearth and dearness before another harvest; but as much uncertainty exists with respect to the actions of Parliament, prices are kept within limit.

The bill to authorize the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, has been made, in the House of Delegates of Virginia, the order of the day for the 2d Tuesday in January.

SUGAR HOUSE AND SUGAR BURNT.—The sugar house and about one hundred hogsheads of sugar, on the plantation of Messrs. Huger and Ogden, Cote Blanche island, in the parish of St. Mary, Louisiana, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 23d ult. Partly insured.

A collision occurred on the Reading Railroad on Thursday evening last between a coal and freight train, by which a man named Patrick Hagan was crushed so badly as to leave no doubt of his death.

On the same night a collosion occurred on the Amboy Railroad. Daniel Greenleaf, an Engineer, was badly scalded.

The steamboat Arrow was burnt at one of the New York wharves on Friday last. Loss about $28,000; no insurance.

The General Court of Virginia has decided—twelve judges to three—in the Parkersburgh Kidnapping case that the jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, extends to the *actual water line* of the Ohio river, at the particular time of any occurrence. The line of course, is not fixed, but shifts, according to the rise or fall of the water.—If this line be agreed upon, the offence charged upon the Parkersburgh prisoners will come within the jurisdiction of Virginia.

NASHVILLE ELECTIONS.—Mr. EWING, (Whig) has been elected member of Congress from the District composed of the counties of Davidson, Smith and Sumner, (Tennessee) in place of Dr. Peyton, deceased, by about 1200 majority.

At New Orleans on the 13th Cotton was an eighth of a cent higher. Inferior to Good Fair 6 a 8⅛c. Sales in three days of 675 hhds Sugar at 4 a 4½ for Ordinary to 5½ a 5¾c for Prime. Sales on Plantation of a few small lots at 4¾ a 5c per lb. Nothing definite yet known as to the damage from bad weather. The market for Molasses closed heavily at 20 a 20½c for Cypress bbls and 19½c for Oak bbls.

Some sales of Ohio Flour at $6, but owing to the cold weather it advanced; and closed at $6,75 per bbl., and that was refused. Not much doing in Coffee—Old Crop Rio, 7¼ a 7½c. new crop 7¾ a 7⅞c per lb. Rice dull at 5½ a 5¾c for new crop Rice. N. York, and Boston sixty day bills 2¼ a 2¾ per cent discount; sight checks 1¼ a 1½ per cent discount.—*Price Current.*

☞ On Saturday Flour was $5,75 in Baltimore.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 25, 1845.

ANTIMASONIC AND WHIG NOMINATION.

For Mayor of Pittsburgh,

WM. J. HOWARD.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE--1846.

We have already announced to our subscribers our intention to enlarge the Gazette to a

MAMMOTH SIZE.

The first No. will be issued on the 9th of January, 1846. Our arrangements are nearly completed, and by that time we expect to have our new and splendid

Patent Steam Power Press

in operation. This machine cost us in all considerably over *Two Thousand Dollars*, and we shall have great advantages in using it. Our subscription list is already so large, we have had the greatest difficulty in working the papers off on the ordinary Hand presses; but by steam we can throw them off with great rapidity. The temporary loss of a part of the press prevented our issuing the enlarged weekly sheet on the 1st Jan.

Mayor of Pittsburgh.

It is with unfeigned pleasure we place the name of Wm. J. Howard, Esq., at the head of our columns as the Antimasonic and Whig candidate for re-election to the Mayoralty. The dignity, industry, ability and urbanity with which he has filled this responsible office during the last trying year, has won for him the warm esteem and universal respect of our fellow citizens; and are a guaranty for the future faithful performance of his duties. That he will triumphantly be re-elected we do not permit curselves to doubt, any more than we did that the good sense of the Antimasons and Whigs would put him in nomination for re election. We fervently trust he will have less arduous and painful duties to perform the year to come.

The Foreign News—Peace or War.

A careful perusal of the opinions of the chief of the English *papers* received by the Acadia, taken into consideration with the acknowledged fact of great warlike preparation by the *government*, strengthens the belief we had previously formed, from the state of things here, that the probabilities are in favor of the occurrence of war. Some of the reasons which have led us to this belief we propose to give.

Whatever agreement the American people might have been disposed to acquiesce in, before so much feeling had been excited on the subject, we take it to be clear, that, as the matter now stands, the country will unanimously refuse to accept of less than the 49th parallel. Admitting, as many do, that Great Britain has a claim to a portion of the Oregon Territory, there seems to none any good reason why the parallel, which, for so great a distance, forms the boundary between the two countries, should be suddenly departed from at the Rocky Mountains, simply because doing so would give to Great Britain more country and better harbors than she could otherwise obtain. But without arguing the reasonableness of this boundary, we think we may assume it as a *fact* that it is the best we shall ever offer or accept. It is our *ultimatum*. This offer, a fair one, as we, in common with we believe, all our fellow citizens, think, has been almost scornfully rejected by the British ambassador. The offer by Great Britain to submit the matter to arbitration has been refused by us, and as it is against the sentiment of the American people, who have no confidence in the arbitrators who must necessarily be chosen, would probably be refused if offered again. The only ground of peaceable settlement, as it appears to us, then, is, for Great Britain to offer the same, or better terms than she has once, and recently, refused; and it is doubtful whether even that would be ever accepted. War or peace, then, according to our view, hangs upon the solution of the question, whether Great Britain will so offer. For various reasons we think she will not. It would be for her a humiliation which she is not yet prepared to submit to without a struggle. On various occasions, recently, she is understood to have used peremptory language to France; a power, which, by its proximity and superiority in land forces, might very possibly, aided by steam and foggy weather, effect a landing and overrun the Island. Add to this that the tone of the leaders of both parties in Great Britain and of the public press, is even more warlike than it is here, and this feeling is fostered by the most active preparations on the part of the government. The game is not entirely in our own hands; and if it were, we are not sure that our rulers desire peace; else they would scarcely have sanctioned the warlike, and we may say braggadocia articles of the official organ, which, by rousing the angry passions of both countries, has added so immensely to the difficulties of the question. The declaration of Mr. Polk, that European powers must not be permitted to make any further acquisitions on this continent, however proper in itself, following our acquisition of Texas, and followed by negotiations for California, is another element in favor of the probabilities of war. Great Britain, having already a mortgage on California, can scarcely fail, however unreasonably, to take umbrage at its passing into what she considers our already too strong hands. These are the reasons that at present occur to us for thinking that the danger of war is imminent. There are some, and for a long time we were of the number, who could not bring themselves to believe that two great Christian and Protestant nations, speaking the same language, owning for the most part a common origin, having common property in many great achievements, both in war and peace, and bound together by extended and intimate commercial relations, should go to war for a narrow strip of desert and poor land in a distant region of the earth. It is folly, great, stupendous as you please, but it is by no means so incredible as it may appear. It is but the history of most wars, and we should bear in mind that the folly and wickedness which has rendered the danger of war confessedly so imminent, will probably go on the end.

We proceed to condense for the information of our readers some of the statements of the foreign press, premising that when they were given, the President's Message had not been received, which will doubtless add to the excitement.

In the first place, as marking the apprehensions of the British public, the correspondence of Wilmer & Smith says:—

"Consols have suffered a still further decline, and all other English securities have taken the same turn. The rapid decline in prices during the last three weeks, has been the theme of comment in all commercial circles, and may be briefly attributed to the serious danger in which many persons consider that our peaceable relations with the United States are placed, judging from the language indulged in by the official organ of the President."

Symptoms of War.—Within the last few days a survey has been going on, under the direction of a naval officer high in rank, of the large mercantile steamers in the mail service of her Majesty, with a view to the ascertaining of their capabilities for carrying guns of the largest calibre. An arrangement has also been entered into, in virtue of which these steamers are to be placed at the command of Government in the event of their being required as vessels of war. These fine vessels were examined as to their strength for carrying guns and capabilities as war steamers, in the event of their services being required, by competent persons from Woolwick Dockyard before they left the East India Docks at Blackwall for the conveyance of the mails, and copies of the reports were lodged at the Admiralty relative to them upwards of two years ago—Indeed the Admiralty have been for some time in possession of sufficient information to be able to arm them, and the General Steam Navigation Company's and other large vessels, on the shortest notice.

We have before stated, and the repetition at the present time is almost superfluous, that, as regards England people here care little in what way the Oregon dispute may be patched up; the value of the territory is hardly rated beyond a pin's fee, and right glad would the thinking, intelligent portion of the country be, if the 49th parallel of latitude would hit the views and the tastes of the American Government and people. The annoyance, the irritation, arises out of what is conceived to be the "bullying spirit" with which the United States' claim is advanced, which naturally wounds our national pride, and creates a frame of mind little calculated to produce amity or end in forbearance. The refusal, of the President to refer the dispute to arbitration, looks like a "foregone conclusion," and is pointed to us a proof that the worst may still be apprehended from obstinate councils.—*Wilmer & Smith's Times.*

Are we, then, to suppose that since Mr. Calhoun delivered the memorable speech to which we allude, the progress of the American democracy in its passion for territorial acquisition has been so rapid that President Polk will actually attempt in 1846 or 1847 what the ablest and most unscrupulous statesman of the democratic party pronounced to be a hopeless undertaking in 1845! If we are to believe the Washington Union, such is the case; and to be consistent with this announcement, the first step of the American Cabinet must be to declare that the treaty of 1827 is in twelve months to expire. Such a measure might lead to hostilities, but it would not amount in itself to a *casus belli*. Perfectly confident of the justice of England, and no less secure of the superiority of her forces on the north-west coast of America, we should then await the result with composure—still most reluctant to endanger the peace of the world, but most ready and resolved to punish those who may presume to break it.—*London Times.*

The London Standard argues in an article too long to copy, that, notwithstanding the clamor, there will be no war, because the United States know that a twelve-month's campaign would bring ruin and dissolution to the Union; and that we also know we could not conquer Oregon if we do go to war about it. To this we may reply, since we have pen in hand, that the ruin and dissolutions are scarcely within the chapter of accidents—at all events not *known* or even dreamt of. And as it regards Oregon we may not perhaps waste our means there, but it will go hard, if we are compelled to fight, if we do not conquer a larger, as well as a better country; to wit, her Majesty's North American provinces.

From the London Times.

We have always maintained, that the annexation of Texas, was sufficient *casus belli* for this, or any other country that had acknowledged the independance of that Republic when it revolted from Mexico; and that it was not made so by England, especially, is only a proof of the national forbearance, and the strong disinclination to incur the many calamities that a war entails.—Forbearance, however, must have its limits; and lawless ambition must be restrained when its attempts to break down all the acknowledged principles on which international relations are founded. To this conclusion, if we are not mistaken, the Government of this country has now come; nor do we believe that it has the same confidence in the prudence or discretion of the American Chambers which is indulged in by the commercial community of either country. It is quite evident that our Government is quietly, but we think most efficiently, preparing for a naval war, to be conducted on no ordinary scale—such a war as must speedily make the Americans sensible of their error. A sufficient number of two decked ships are either already in commission, or are prepared to hoist the pennant at the shortest notice; while frigates of a large class, and *powerful steamers*, are rapidly bringing forward, in addition to those actually ready for the anticipated emergency. We strongly deprecate war; but we must as certainly deprecate the inordinate pretentions to territorial aggandizement by which the Americans are now infected. This must be checked, speedily and effectually; hence we are glad to find that the naval preparations which are making, leave nothing doubtful, either as to the result or the duration of the contest, should it unfortunately arise. The steam-navy alone of Great Britain aided, as it can be if required, by the powerful vessels of private companies, would spread ruin and desolation along the shores of their rivers. This will be a sad alternative to have forced upon this country; it will be adopted we feel assured, with extreme reluctance, because the prosperity of America is closely and might be effectually, identified with the prosperity of England. Those, however, who will have wilfully and wantonly raised the storm, must bear the odium of the wrecks it may occasion.

Already have the United States become in a manner master of California. They already look upon it as their own; their citizens are establishing themselves there by thousands. They are paving the way, for a revolt from Mexico, as they did in Texas and then, if permitted, annexation becomes merely a question of time and opportunity. We long since said, that once the Union was in the quiet and undisturbed possession of Texas, it would soon extend its views to Mexico. By occupying California and the Oregon territory, the United States would be drawing a cordon around Mexico, which they would soon contrive to straiten until that republic was also added to the constellation of the union. But there is a converse to such a state of things—there is a possibility that a war with this country may effectually defeat, even now, the intentions of the United States with regard to Texas.

The Texians have shown themselves unworthy of the independence which was acknowledged by this country. By throwing themselves into the arms of another nation, they have disinherited themselves; they have broken the compact, implied at least if not specifically set out, when the independence of their republic was acknowledged. Now it is quite possible, and would be perfectly legitimate, that a war commenced between England and the United States for the Oregon territory, would result in restoring Texas to Mexico. This would be a just retribution, both to the Texians and the Americans of the States, and might prove a wholesome lesson to President Polk and his satellites.

The Times further says, speaking of the language of the Union, which it should be remembered is not essentially different from the Message:

"The Washington Union, of the 31st of October, publishes a declaration on the subject of the Oregon territory, which is regarded in the United States as a precursor of the President's Message and a distinct intimation of the course which the American Cabinet are prepared to follow. We shall not however, deal with the reckless and injurious production as if it were a state paper.—The pen from which it emanates is evidently alike unconscious of the restraint of public duty and the decorum of political life, and Mr. Polk will soon answer for himself, without being made to share the disgrace of such anonymous incendiaries as these."

"It is the general sentiment that the Americans wish for war, and with the blessing of God upon a good cause, they shall have enough of it." "Never since the United States has become a nation, was there in England a desire, more reasonable, and at the same time more agreeable, than that of giving the Americans a drubbing."—*London Morning Post.*

Mr. Gaillardet, the editor of the French paper in New York who returned from Europe in the Acadia, says:—

"As to the main point of the question, and the manner in which the American Government appears to have considered it since the accession of Mr. Polk, I must say that public opinion in Europe is not generally favorable to the American claims. I speak here with the freedom of a man who has manifested his sympathies in favor of the Americans on this subject, deeply and often enough, to the end that his testimony may not be suspected of malice or partiality. The opinion of France itself should not be suspected any more than mine; for as I said in one of my last letters, never was the American name more popular in France than it is now, or more surrounded with sympathy. The national opposition brings forward every instant the grandeur and patriotism of the Union as an example and a reproach to our rulers. 'Behold,' say they on all sides, 'a government and a people who know how to march to their goal, in spite of a foreigner's menaces!' But every thing has its limit; and one quality alone when it is exaggerated becomes a fault. Such appears to be the case as to the Oregon question.

So far as the American Government said to England:—'You shall have no more of that territory than is compatible with your rights and ours,'—the opinion of Europe applauded the firmness of America. But when they saw Mr. Polk and his prints declare that the Union, incontestibly, has a right to the entire territory, and that it requires the territory without abating a jot, no one can, with the best wish in the world, find this claim just and reasonable."

Mr. Webster's speech at Faneuil Hall made quite a sensation in England, and is enthusiastically complimented for its beauty and eloquence. It is, says the Chronicle, one of that gentleman's "noble bursts of eloquence, sublime as an epic, touching and tender as an elegy."

The Standard says.—"We hold it to be impossible that any American statesman can propose an Oregon war with Great Britain, after the general circulation of Mr. Webster's speech."

The Chronicle adds:—

"Nothing can be more noble, more impressive, or more eloquent than Mr. Webster's language on the great question of peace and war. We fully agree with him that no English Minister durst face parliament or the country without having tried, and shown that he had tried, every honorable means of preserving peace."

It unfortunately happens, for various reasons, that Mr. Webster's cause and opinions have no practical influence in the United States. And the fact that he is in favor of peace, will be one great argument, with many, why we should go to war.

We have made the above extracts for the purpose of showing the state of public opinion in Europe. We have not space, nor time to notice the many perversions and errors they contain, and must leave them to the judgment of our readers.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Monday, Dec. 23, 1845.

In *Senate*, the resolution which had passed the House, for the admission of the State of Texas, came up, and after a brief debate, was passed by the following vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Ashby, Atchison, Athberton, Bagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Calhoun, Cass, Chalmers, Colquitt, Dickinson, Dix, Fairfield, Hannegan, Haywood, Jenness, Johnson of La., Levy, Lewis, Mangum, Niles, Pennybacker, Sevier, Speight, Turney, Sturgeon, Westcott—31.

Nays—Messrs. T. Clayton, Corwin, Davis, Clayton, Evans, Greene, Huntington, Miller, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster and Woodbridge.—13.

The resolution was returned to the House as soon as it was passed by the Senate, and on Tuesday it probably became a law.

Annexation of Cuba.—Mr. Levy offered a resolution declaring the expediency of opening negotiations with the government of Spain for cession to this Country of the Island of Cuba, the inhabitants thereof consenting thereto. The resolution was laid over under the rule.

On motion of Mr. Benton the committee on the Militia were instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a corps of Sappers and Miners.

Mr. Ashby, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to extend the laws of the U. S. over the State of Texas and to establish Courts of justic therein.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

House of Representatives.—A Report was laid before the House from George N. Slacum, late Consul of the United States, upon the subject of the African Slave trade.

Chaplain to Congress.—The first business in order being the election of Chaplain, ten different clergymen were nominated by members.

Mr. Pettit, of Ia. and Mr. Sawyer of Ohio were excused from voting.

On the first ballot the votes were so generally divided, that the highest candidate received but 35. A second ballot resulted in no choice. On the third ballot, the Rev. Mr. Milburn had 105 votes, and was declared to be duly elected.

[Mr. Milburn came to the city from the West, and was promised a nomination before he came. He was nominated by Mr. Boyd, of Ky. and is blind.]

Without transacting any other business, the House, at an early hour, adjourned.

☞ The latest advices from Washington say that the public mind is deeply agitated by the war question. From the character of the politicians of the dominant party in both Houses, but little hope is entertained that any question will be compromised. Mr. Calhoun has taken his seat in the Senate, and it is hoped he may counsel wisely, and succeed in averting war, but this is doubtful. The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Douglass of Illinois, are now pending in the House, and if they pass, and we fear they will, war can hardly fail to be the result:

1. *Resolved*, That the title to any part of the Oregon Territory south of 54 degrees, 40 minutes of north latitude, is *not* open to compromise so as to surrender any part of said territory.

2. *Resolved*, That the question of title to that territory should not be left to arbitration.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Bowlin, of Mo., are also pending, and taken with the above, and with the proposition introduced into the Senate to give the year's notice, present a pretty formidable array of action on this question:

1 *Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the home squadron within our Territory of Oregon, in exploring the coast, rivers, harbors, bays, and straits, and also for the protection of our extensive commerce on the North Pacific Ocean.

2. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an exploring expedition by land to examine the various passes in the Rocky mountains and the Territories adjacent thereto, for the purpose of ascertaining the most practicable route for connecting the navigable waters of the Mississippi with those of the Oregon Territory.

3. *Resolved*, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a portion of the troops of the United States as a pioneer corps to aid and protect emigrants by land on their route to Oregon.

4. *Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws regulating our Indian intercourse over the Territory of Oregon, with provision for the gradual extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands in that Territory upon principles of justice and equality, so as to avoid conflicts between the settlers and the Indian tribes relative to their possessions, and for the purpose of securing lasting peace and friendship between them.

5. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Public Lands, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a system of surveys in Oregon, commensurate with the settlement by American citizens, similar to the system already established in other portions of the Territories of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing the Militia in the Territory of Oregon, and furnishing them with arms and ammunition, to enable them to defend themselves against encroachmente of the hostile Indians in that vicinity.

7. *Resolved*, That the Committee of the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of transporting a monthly mail to Oregon, by means of small detachments of otherwise unemployed soldiers, from Fort Leavenworth, so as to secure the mail facility at little additional cost to the Government, and preserve a line of military patrol along the route.

These resolutions were laid over under the rule for debate.

Merchant's Hotel.

This is the name given to Mr. Henry Beares' splendid new hotel, just finishing, on the corner of Smithfield and Third streets, the site of the former "American House." We embraced a few moment's leisure, to go through it yesterday, having been frequently struck with its fine, though plain exterior. We found the outside, however imposing in its apperance, more than equalled by the convenience, good taste, and fine workmanship of the interior. The building is four story; exclusive of the basement and garret stories. On the first floor are the bar-room, reading-room, boot-room, luggage-room, &c. The kitchen is also on this floor, in one of the wings. On the second floor are four handsome parlors, and a dining-room sixty feet long by twenty seven wide, lofty in the ceiling, and lighted on three sides.—This will be, when finished, a very fine room.—The kitchen is immediately under the dining-room, and communicates with it by a private staircase. The third and fourth stories are occupied with bed rooms, most of them large and well lighted, and with fire places in them. Altogether there are about 60 rooms. The landlord's family residence is in one wing of the building disconnected from the rest. Spacious halls run through every story, and every room is easily accessible to the staircase.

CITY CONVENTION.

The Whig and Antimasonic City Convention met Wednesday morning and was organized by appointing Joshua Hanna chairman, Robert McKnight and Anthony Dravo Jr., Secretaries.

The list of Delegates being called.

On motion William J. Howard, Esq., was unanimously nominated candidate for Mayor.

On motion of J. W. Lewis, Resolved, that no name be presented to this convention for any nomination, unless the member so presenting will pledge himself in the name of the individual presented that he will submit his claims to this convention, and acquiesce in its nominations. Carried.

The following Persons were offered for nomination for Overseers of the Poor.

	1st Ballot,	*2d do.,*	*3d do.*
W. Chapman,	12 votes.	13 votes.	17 votes.
Thos. Perkins,	16		
E. F. Pratt,	13	11	11
Jos. Dripps,	4		
Chas. Craig,	14	6	2
Samuel Cooper;	1		

Whereupon Thomas Perkins and William Chapman were declared duly nominated.

On motion, James A. Hutchinson, William A. Hill, and Anthony Dravo, jr. were unanimously nominated for Auditors.

The following Committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Howard and inform him of his nomination, for re-election, to wit: John Caldwell, John Shipton, J. M. Brush, Alex. H. Miller, Robert McKnight, and Daniel Taylor, to whom the Mayor replied, that he accepted the nomination, and if elected he would endeavour to discharge his duty to the best of his ability.

Resolved, That the members of this Convention be a Committee of vigilance to attend the polls on the day of election.

Resolved, That the proceedings be published in all the Whig papers.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

JOSHUA HANNA, Chairman.

Robert McKnight, } Secretaries.
Anthony Dravo, jr. }

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

A FANCY FOR THE "FAIR."

As Time measures years in his mastadon stride,
Pari passu, Improvement still keeps by his side.
Every hour has its novelty, constantly proving,
That the world is the better, and we, for its moving.
To-day's hopes from yesterday's dreams ever borrow
And both are fulfilled in the act of to-morrow:
What was deemed the caprice of a whimsey let loose
Is wrought into fact and converted to use.
No aim too exalted for Genius to gain;
No effort that Art may not duly attain.
What though Nature has skilfully garnished her bowers,
Enriched them with fruits, and bedight them with flowers;
Bid the gale of the south wing its spice-laden plumes
And scatter the groves with a thousand perfumes;
Tinct with exquisite dyes, (such as heaven but shares,)
Each delicate leaf in the garland she wears?
Human agency, too, has achieved full as much
For the eye, for the ear, for the tongue, nose and touch.
We have fruits full as rich, and as red, and as round,
As ever in Paradise orchards were found:
True, they were never meant to be vulgarly tested
Of tooth and of palate, and after digested;
But had Eden's been so, when our parents were all in,
The apple had stood, and the *pair* had not fallen.
We have flowers, too, as fragile and tender of hue,
As any the nurturing spring time e'er grew:
And who, if he envied the light lot of either
Would choose the cold life of a garden bed, rather
Than nestle his head, in its dreamy reposes,
On the cheek of the fair, in a plump bed of roses?
But these are mere holiday freaks of her mind—
Not ever is Art in her object confined,
Neglecting the "*utilis-dulcis*" combined.
She has teeth for the dentless as perfect as new,
To set off a smile, or to chat with, or chew:
She has eyes as complete as one's optics may be,
That wink, weep,—do all an eye *can* do, but see;
Silken tresses for maidens deprived of their own,
Imperials, mustaches, wigs, perukes and scratches,
Black, Saxon or flaxen—whichever best matches,
To garnish *without*, what was deemed no great sin
To be left quite as nude as 'twas vacant within;
Feet and legs *a la mode* and more seemly by far
Than the calf-bearing pedals of ——— are;
And 'tis whispered,—the scandal no doubt *is* a scandal,
Devised by some oak-livered Goth—may be Vandal,
That, to meet the demand of the *fair* in the trade,
She can furnish them *hearts*, by the heap, ready made!

All garnish and gay, as you leisurely stray
Where (would that it could!) Wood would woo you away,
In its thoroughfare broad, is a brilliant display,—
A brilliant display where the handicraft rare
Of this exquisite Art has entrusted its ware.
There are jewels, the brightest the mine ever yielded
To garnish a brow, or the finger they shielded;
Precious silks, duly cut of the form and the fashion,
Into sash, or mantilla, cravat or a 'kerchief,
To sail on the street, or to stream in the church, if
The humor so hap,—for 'tis very capricious,—
And the time and the weather are fitly propitious.
There are Reticles, ribands and ready-made dresses
To suit both the choice and the charms of young misses;
Capes, corfs, caps and cambrics, quilts, collars and crewel
Wrought up into slippers, or knit in a shoe all;
Fancy nic-nacs like those to which Market, you'll find,
Quite all the display it parades in its windows;
Bibs for babes, babes for bibs, (waxen babes,) for the buying
That ever are smiling, and ne'er (bless them!) crying.
There are hearts pierced with pins, pinct with doves twain a-cooing
And a small bridal *cortege*—the end of this wooing;
Couches, ottoman's, arm-chairs, (not "old" ones, like Russel's,)
Bonnets, baskets, and blankets, and bed-steads, and ——soforth!
For the taste that finds grace only when it has dined,
Are delicate dishes and dainties refined.
Frozen creams paly red, and delicious to sip
As kisses fresh pressed from a fair maiden's lip,
That soothe, while a shiver of feeling they start,
And thrill to the mouth while they melt in the heart:
Blanc mange's and jellies of pig's feet, or calf's
That dance like the *venter* of —, when he laughs;
Confections and conserves, a bountiful hoard,
Coffee, hot from the caldron, all smoking and scented,
"Old government Java"—Laguira if wanted;
And oysters—rare oysters!—ye Fates that ordain
Whatever of will betides us, or pain,
Withold what of good it may deem ye most meet,
But give us, oh, give us fresh oysters to eat;
It boots not if stewed, fried or raw in the shell,
An oyster's an oyster and answers as well!——

* * * * *

A vision of rapture sweeps over the soul,
So it yields to the magic of art;
And a sense of "enough," with a lulling control,
Sheds its influence bland on the heart.
The stomach is sated—Soft yawnings impel—
The lips slowly part—pause—and close with—
Fare-well!

ARTIUM BACHELOR.

DIED—In Allegheny City, on yesterday morning, 24th inst. NANCY, wife of Mr. John Herron.

RATES OF DISCOUNT CORRECTED BY N. HOLMES & SON,

EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 55 Market street, second door from corner of 4th

Pennsylvania.	
Baks of Pittsburgh	par
Philadelphia	par
Girard Bank	par
U. States Bank	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Brownsville	¼
Gettysburgh	1
Chester County	par
Chambersburg	1
Delaware Co.	par
Susquehanna Co.	[illegible]
Montgomery Co.	par
Northumberland	par
Lewistown	1
Middletown	1
Carlisle	1
Columbia Bridge Co.	par
Doylestown	par
Erie	1
Washington	¼
Reading	par
Bucks Co.	par
Farmers and Drovers	1
Farmers B'k Lancas'r	par
Lancaster Co.	par
Lancaster	par
Harrisburg	1
Honesdale	1
Lebanon	1
Pottsville	1
Wyoming	1
York	1
SCRIP.	
State Scrip Ex. Bank	1
" " Mer & Man	par
State Scrip	1
City & Co Scrip	1
Ohio.	
Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville	1
St. Clairsville	1
Marietta	1
New Lisbon	1
Cincinnati Banks	1
Columbus	1
Circleville	1
Zanesville	1
Putnam	1
Wooster	1
Massillon	1
Sandusky	1
Geauga	1
Norwalk	1
Cleveland	1
Xenia	1
Dayton	1
Franklin B'k Columbus	1
Chillicothe	1
Lake Erie	1
Scioto	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	13
Granville	45
Farm'rs B'k Canton	20
Urbana	40
Indiana.	
State B'k & Branches	1
State Scrip	3
Kentucky.	
All solvent Banks	1
Virginia.	
Eastern solvent Banks	1
Wheeling	¼
Illinois.	
State Bank	50
Shawneetown	
Missouri.	
State Bank	1
Tennessee.	
Memphis	3
Other solvent Banks	3
North Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
South Carolina.	
All solvent Banks	2
New England.	
New England	1
New York.	
N. Y. City	par
Country	1
Maryland.	
Baltimore	par
Country	1
Wisconsin Territ'y.	
Mar. & Fire In. Co. Milw'e	5
Exchange.	
SELLING RATES.	
New York	½ prm
Philadelphia	½ prm
Baltimore	½ prm
Gold & Specie Value.	
Fredericks d'ors	$7 80
Ten Thalers	7 80
Ten Guilders	3 90
Lou's d'ors	4 50
Napoleons	3 80
Ducats	2 15 @ 2 20
Eagle, old	10 60
Eagle, new	10 00
Doubloons, Spanish	16 00
Do Patriot	15 05
Sovereigns	4 83
Guineas	5 00

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR DECEMBER, 1845.
N. B. CRAIG—JOHN SHEA—WILLIAM THAW.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 25 1845

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Dec. 17, 1845.

State of Trade—The market has been unusually dull through the week. The Rivers continue closed, and the interests which depend upon open navigation for activity are in consequence stagnant or very quiet. The roads through the interior are also bare of snow, and hence but limited receipts of Produce. On the whole there has been a very small amount of business transacted. This being the period of the year for posting up its business the attention of most men is absorbed in that. The Holidays influence all markets materially, and our own feel their effects. We omit detailed notices of many articles, the market for which remain in precisely the same condition as last week. We shall alter our Price Current with the coming year and improve it.

The Weather has moderated considerably, and at present is foggy and feels soft. We cannot but believe that we shall yet have a general break up before long.

Ashes—We note sales 5 tons Scorchings at 2¾@3c, and 10 tons prime at 3c, cash and 4 mos. Pearls are freely offered at 3¾@4c. Sales 20@25 casks Potash in small lots at 3@3¼c, and extra white at 3½c ℔ lb.

Ale—Prices are the same, but the market is firm and stock limited.

Beef—No demand for packing. Bbl Beef is dull—Mess is held at $6.50@7,00 ℔ bbl. Limited sales of Smoked at 7@8c ℔ lb.

Brooms are in demand at $1,12½@1,50 ℔ doz for common to good quality. In store they are held at $1 20@$1.75 and "Extra" at $2.50 per doz—sales.

Beans—Small white are scarce and in demand. They will bring $1 12½@1.20 from wagon, and 1,25@1,31¼ ℔ bu from store.

Butter—The demand continues very fair. The sale of Roll of the week from store reach 80 bbls at 12½@14c ℔ lb. as in quality and order. From wagon 11½@13c. Keg is rather dull compared with Roll. It brings 10@10½c—Sales from store at 11c ℔ lb.

Bacon—A parcel of 30,000 lbs City Cured was put up on the market in the early part of the week. Limited sales at 6½c for Shoulders, 7c for Sides and Hog-round, and 8c for Hams. No transactions as yet in Country cured. Small sales City sugar-cured Hams at 10cts per lb.

Cotton Yarns are the same as to prices and very little doing.

Cheese—Sales 150 bxs & csks W. R. from store at 7½@8c for bxs, and 7¼c for csks. Stock light. Limited sales of Goshen at 10c ℔ lb.

No change in Candles—market quiet.

The transactions in Fish are on a very limited scale. The market has not varied as to prices.

The receipts of Flour have been extremely small throughout the week, and under the influence of a temporary scarcity, prices have slowly advanced to $4 87½@5,00 for Good brands from wagon. Sales from store at $5 12½@5 25 by the dray-load. Extra brands in a retail way at $5 50 ℔ bbl.

Fruit—Dried Apples are still an article of speculation. Near 1000 bu have been bought to arrive, and from store at $1,50 ℔ bu. From second hands sales at $1,62½, and in a retail way up to $2 ℔ bu. Nothing doing in Peaches. Nor in Green Apples. M. R. Raisins are steady and firm at $3 ℔ bx, and in a retail way at $3.12½.

Since writing the above we hear of sales of 100 bu dried Peaches from wagon at $3 ℔ bu—they are held in store at $3.50.

The market for Glass is rather quiet. The stock admits of no transactions of moment. Country brands of 8x10 $1,75@1 85 ℔ bx, and 10x12 $2,25@2,50 ℔ box.—City the same.

In Grain a very trifling amount of business has been done. Barley stands at 65@75c. Wheat at 80@85c—it should bring more. Rye 50c. Corn 45@50c in store. Oats are hardly so high—Sales from store at 37½@40c, and from wagon at 35@37½c ℔ bu.

Limited sales of Feathers from store at 28@30c for Good and Prime. The stock is only fair, but abundantly large for the demand.

In Hemp very little doing. Dewrotted 4c and Manilla 8c ℔ lb.

Hogs have advanced beyond the reach of Salters.—They are scarce and command $4,25@4,50 from Butchers.

No change in Lumber of any description. Hoop Poles continue very scarce and command $12@$14 ℔ M.

Lard is in tolerable fair demand. No 1 in Kegs is selling from store at 7½@8c, and in bbls at 7¼@7½c.—From wagon sales Country rendered at 7@7¼c.

No change in Metals of any description. Iron and Nails are the same. A very limited business has been done in Pig Lead at $4.50 ℔ 100 lbs Common sizes of Pipe are now held at 6½c ℔ lb.

No new Rice on the market.

Salt—The stock has been diminished to some extent. Limited sales of No 1 at $1,06¼—$1,12 ℔ bbl in a retail way.

Bulk Pork—We note a sale of 18,000 lbs ordinary Country cut, to arrive, at 5c ℔ lb. cash, to be delivered on the wharf. Further than this we have no sales to report. A well cut lot would probably bring 5½c

In Oils a limited business doing—Linseed steady at 68@70c. Winter strained Lard Oil 75c.

In Tobacco nothing doing beyond the ordinary business at former prices.

Sales Tanners Scraps at 2¾@3c ℔ lb.

Tallow is a good deal inquired for. Butcher's Rough sells at 4½c, and Rendered 6½@6¾c—mostly the former.

Cider Vinegar is held at 10c ℔ gallon and sales.

White Lead—Market steady at $1,65 ℔ keg for pure, and $1,35 for No 1, with the usual discount to the City trade.

Whisky—The receipts are so small no price can be established. A wagon load brought 27c ℔ gallon. Rectified is held at 26 to 28c, but the sales noticed were at 26@27c—mostly the latter.

The market for Groceries is without animation. The stocks of Sugar and Molasses have dwindled to a mere trifle. Sales of single hhds of ordinary Sugar at 7c.—We do not know of a lot of molasses on the market—One bbl brought 43c ℔ gallon—another in Allegheny City 37½c, and these are the extent of the transactions.—In Coffee very little doing—extremes for Common to Prime Rio 7½@8½c. Fancy grades [illegible].

There is some inquiry for Pig Metal but very limited transactions. A lot of No 1 Allegheny, not yet weighed, sold at $32, 4 mos. The business of the week is small.

The market for Wool has not raised since our last—22@33c ℔ lb.

Seeds—Clover has advanced. Sale of 50 bu from wagon at $5,50, prime seed will now readily bring that—No sales from store heard of—$6 is demanded. In Timothy seed we hear of no transactions except the purchase of a small lot from wagon at $2 50 ℔ bu. It is held at $2 75@3,00—the latter however, is nominal—Flaxseed we quote at $1@1 05 ℔ bu—at the latter figures sales from store.

MONEY MARKET.

The market is much the same as last week. Uncurrent Notes continue scarce. The rates of Discount are unaltered, generally 1 ℔ cent. Eastern Exchange plenty and dull at ¼@½ ℔ cent. premium out of Bank. The market is rather tight, and money is not near so plenty as a few weeks previously.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Goehring, Federal street.

Goehring's Yards, }
Allegheny city, December 24. }

There is nothing of special interest to notice in the market this week.

Beeves—145 head were driven into the yards, and all sold at former prices of $2@$4 ℔ 100 lbs net. The supply is about equal to the demand in and out of the yards, and there is no scarcity.

Sheep—15 head only offered. They were superior and brought $1.75 ℔ head. We hear of sales of 150 head out of the yards within the range of former prices.

Hogs—The offerings continue very small. 32 head sold at $4 25 ℔ 100 lbs net. The range of prices is from $4 25@4 50 for live Hogs, and they are rather scarce.

Diamond Market.

Wednesday, December 24.

Merry Christmas being at hand, our Country friends have taken care to furnish their quota of the good things for the tables of the City folk. The market was a jam this morning. Piles of the substantials crowded nook and corner. Turkeys, especially, were in extraordinary demand, but there was no want of them.

Butcher's Meat is the same as previously; best cuts of Beef, Veal, Pork, &c., 5@6c ℔ lb. Mutton 3@4c. We noticed, as usual at this season, Bear meat, which sells at 25c ℔ lb. Venison is scarce again—we noticed but one lot. Turkeys 37½@74c each. Geese 20@25c each. Ducks 25@31¼c ℔ pair. Chickens 18@25c do. Pheasants 50c ℔ pair. Partridges 12½c ℔ pair. Rabbits 10@15c, and squirrels 6@9c ℔ pair. There was a very large number of Dead Hogs offered—prices $3,50@$4,75 ℔ 100 lbs. Beef quarters were also very plenty—1½@2c for Fore, and 2½@3c ℔ lb for Hindquarters.

Vegetables and Fruit are without alteration in prices. Apples 10@20c ℔ peck. Red Potatoes 37½c and Neshannocks 62½@75c ℔ bu. Cellery 5c ℔ bunch, &c.

Butter—Fresh Print plenty at 18¾@20c, mostly the latter. Roll 16@18c. Apple Butter 10@12½c ℔ qt. Eggs 18@20c ℔ dozen, and plentier.

Fish—No fresh Fish.

Flour and Grain—We never knew Wheat Flour to be so scarce. There was but one lot in the market this morning and that sold at $3 ℔ 100 lbs. Rye and Buckwheat flour were both plenty at $2 ℔ 100 lbs. Cornmeal plentier at 18¾c ℔ peck. Oats rather dull at 35@37½c, and Corn at 56@62½c ℔ double bu.

BOOKS FOR THE HOLYDAYS—
SCENES IN THE LIFE OF THE SAVIOUR, by the Poets and Painters. Edited by Rufus W. Griswold. 1 vol. 8 vo.
THE BOUDOIR ANNUAL FOR 1846—A splendid Christmas, New Year and Birth Day Present for 1846.
LEAFLETS OF MEMORY FOR 1846—A Christmas, New Year and Birth Day Souvenir, bound in the most elegant style, and embellished with 12 splendid illustrations consisting of illuminations and fine steel engravings by the first artists. Edited by Reynell Coates, M. D.
THE SNOW FLAKE FOR 1846—A Gift for Innocence and Beauty, edited by T. S. Arthur.
THE OPAL FOR 1846—A pure Gift for the Holy Days, edited by John Keese.
THE MAY FLOWER FOR 1846—A choice Annual, edited by Robert Hamilton.
FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING—A Christmas and New Year's Present for 1846. 1 vol. 12mo. morocco gilt.
THE LADY'S BOOK OF FLOWERS AND POETRY. Edited by Lucy Hooper, 1 vol. 12mo. and colored illustrations.
HOUSEHOLD VERSES—A beautiful Book, by Bernard Barton.
THE HYACINTH FOR 1846—Or, Affection's Gift—A Christmas, New Year and Birth Day Present.
Gray's Elegy, illustrated.
Oracles from the Poets; a fanciful diversion for the Drawing Room, by Caroline Gilman.
Imagination and Fancy; or Selections from the English Poets, by Leigh Hunt.
Mrs. Heman's Poem's. Illustrated.
The Amulet; a beautiful Christmas and New Year's Present, with steel engravings.
The Poets and Poetry of Europe, by Longfellow.
The Poets and Poetry of America, by Griswold.
For sale by JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
dec23 No. 44 Market street.

ANNUALS, &c. FOR THE HOLYDAYS—
The Boudoir Annual for 1846;
The Gem of the Season—1846;
Scenes in the Life of the Savior—1846;
The Amulet—1846;
The May Flower—1846;
The Christian Annual—1846;
The Forget Me Not—1846;
The Hyacinth—1846;
Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry—1846;
The Rose of Sharon—1846;
The Lady's Book—1846;
Miriam—or the power of Truth;
Curiosity of Egypt;
Proverbs of Solomon;
The Jew at Home and Abroad;
Gems of Modern Poets;
The Boquette of Flowers;
Oracles of Shakespeare;
Lady's Remembrancer;
The True Child;
Wayside Flowers; &c &c.;
—Just received and for sale by
INGRAM, ELLIOTT & CO.
dec23 Market st. near the Diamond.

LARD—In kegs and half bbls, a prime article, for sale by CARSON & McKNIGHT.
dec23 6th street.

CHEESE—W Reserve in bxs, a prime article, for sale by [dec23] CARSON & McKNIGHT.

SCORCHINGS & POTASH—75 bbls No 1 for sale by [dec23] CARSON & McKNIGHT.

RAISINS—50 bxs Malaga Bunch for sale by
dec23 CARSON & McKNIGHT.

GERMAN CLAY—20 casks for sale by
dec23 CARSON & McKNIGHT.

FEATHERS—5000 lbs, part in small scks for sale.
dec23 CARSON & McKNIGHT.

QUEENSWARE—10 crates assorted for sale by
dec23 CARSON & McKNIGHT.

TOBACCO—40 kegs Ky. six twist for sale by
dec23 CARSON & McKNIGHT.

FRESH FRUIT—1000 lbs Zante Currants; 10 do Prunes; 50 do Preserved Citron; 30 do Orange and Lemon; 25 bxs M R Raisins, 10 drums Sultana do; 40 do Smyrna Figs. For sale by
J D WILLIAMS
dec20 No 110 Wood st.

SUNDRIES—1000 lbs Flax; 50 kegs Lard; 9 bbls Scorchings; 7 do White Beans; 2 do Roll Butter; 30 do Copperas; 13 kegs Tar, on consignment and for sale by [dec20] J D WILLIAMS.

SUGAR—5 hhds prime N. O. Sugar; 4 bbls Maple do, 3 do Crushed and Pulverized do, for sale by
dec20 J D WILLIAMS.

RIBBONS AND SHAWLS.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE assortment of new style high colored Ribbons, beautiful goods and very CHEAP.
Also received, a new assortment of Cashmere and Turkeri Shawls, of the newest patterns and very desirable colors.
Also a few very superior French Woolen Shawls; all of which will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please at No 66 Market street.
dec12 GEO S SWARTZ.

THIRD JULY, 1845.
B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination to sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at
FIRST COST.
This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.
French Balzarines 31 cts, worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chimisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c. &c;
Catt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Hd'kfs, Gauze Catt under Shirts Drawers &c.
jy4-d&wtf

AT REDUCED PRICES—The subscriber will, from this date, sell at reduced prices, the following part of his stock, viz:—
Ombre Shaded Cloakings;
Plaid do;
Gala Plaids;
Mouselin D'Laine;
Cashmere D'Ecosse;
Alpaccas, &c. &c.
R D THOMPSON,
dec19 No 110 Market st.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS—R D THOMPSON has just rec'd a large and well selected stock, of different styles and qualities. Also—French Turkey Red Drapery, with bordering to suit, at the carpet and dry goods house, No 110 Market st. dec19

TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, etc.—
Scarlet, Crimson, and Drab Damask;
Blue, Scarlet, Green and Drab Watered Moreen
Piano and Table Covers;
Stair and Table Linens;
Diaper and Crash;
Drab Cloth and Sheetings;
Carriage Trimmings—a full assortment.
ALSO—
Transparent Window Shades—best oil colors.
Together with a full stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matts &c, at the new carpet warehouse, No 110 Wood street, (above J. D. Williams' Family Grocery,) entrance on Fifth street. Those furnishing or refitting houses, steamboats, or Carriages, would do well to call and examine for themselves.
dec29 W. McCLINTOCK.

FOR COLD WEATHER—W R MURPHY, North east corner of 4th and Market streets, invites attention to his large stock of Dry Goods, adapted for cold weather, such as Blankets of every size and price, including some very superior twilled of an extra size; Flannels, white, scarlet, yellow, brown and blue; Linseys, low priced and some very superior; Merino Plaids, Gala Plaids, Merino Vests and Drawers; Cotton Nett do, Silk do, &c. All offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. dec12

SHEETING MUSLINS, of different widths and best make. A supply on hand, and sold low by the piece or yard, at the cash dry goods house of
dec12 W R MURPHY.

TO THE LADIES—Opening this day, another lot of rich Shawls. Also on hand, a few splendid French Brocha Long Shawls [all wool]—a great bargain, at the New York Store, 79 Market street.
dec13 W H GARRARD.

RIBBONS, VELVETS & SATINS—Now open [by express] another lot of fashionable Ribbons, Bonnet Velvets and Satins, at the New York Store 79 Market street. [dec13] W H GARRARD.

NOW IS THE TIME for bargains at the "New York Store." Cashmeres, Paris Reps, Mous de Laines and Alpaccas direct from New York.
dec13 W H GARRARD, 79 Market st.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—A fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Scarfs, Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers, Undervests and Hosiery. Also, a few of the Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, at the "New York Store."
nov13 W H GARRARD.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd at the "New York Store," a splendid assortment of Turkeri, Cashmere, French Brocha, Thibet (silk fringe) and embroidered Cloth Shawls. [dec13] W H GARRARD.

CURE YOUR COLD AND COUGH BEFORE THE LUNGS ARE DISEASED and fall a prey to Consumption. It is now universally acknowledged that DR DUNCAN'S EXPECTORANT is the only certain Medicine that will completely eradicate the first symptoms of this disease from the system. This medicine commences at the very root, causes the Secretial Matter and Phlegm to loose its hold, and be discharged through the Expectorant organs, thus giving immediate ease to the Cough, imparting strength to the Constitution and finally restoring perfect health. Those who are afflicted with the first seeds of Consumption, such as a cold, cough, soreness of the throat, pain in the breast and side, affections of the Bronchia, (all of which will soon lead to a speedy Consumption if not checked,) should at once procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, whereby life may be prolonged and probably saved.
Dr. Duncan's Western Office, No 150 Sycamore st, Cincinnati, O., where his medicines are sold wholesale and retail.
, Advice given in all classes of disease.
☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
dec26-w2t WM. JACKSON, only Agent.

IN the Orphans' Court in and for the county of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania.
In the matter of the estate of Jane Murphy, late of the city of Allegheny, dec'd. } No. 77 of June term, 1845.
Whereas, A petition has been presented to the said Court by James Peart, Administrator of the goods and chattels of the above named Jane Murphy, representing that the personal estate of the said Jane is insufficient to pay her just and lawful debts, and praying the said Court to order her Real Estate therein mentioned and described to be sold for that purpose. Notice is by order of the said Court, hereby given to the heirs and legal representatives of the said Jane, that unless cause to the contrary be shown to the said Court on or before the 14th day of February next, the Court will grant the prayer of the said petitioner, and order the said Real Estate to be sold agreeably thereto.
JOHN YOUNG, Jr.,
dec9-w3t Clerk of the Orphans' Court.

TREDEGAR
IRON AND STEEL WORKS.
THESE Works just erected in the Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, on the bank of the Allegheny River, a few steps above the Upper Bridge, are now in operation, and the proprietor is prepared for all kinds of Jobbing; such as ROLLING Spring Steel, Saw Blades or Plates, Shovels and Spades, Tack, Sprig and Sparable Iron—TURNING all kinds of Shafts and Rollers for Bar, Bolt and Hoop Iron. He has also made arrangements with the best Foundry in the city, by which he is enabled to furnish the best CHILLED ROLLERS manufactured in the United States.
Wrought Scrap Iron and Steel wanted, for which the highest prices will be paid in cash.
dec13-d1w&w1m S. H. HARTMAN.

PATENT VERMIFUGE.
Dr. McLane's American Worm Specific
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!
TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.
CERTIFICATES.
I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms, and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Leweling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards.
JOSIAH JACKSON.
Owner of Water Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va.
This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.
SAM'L. MORRISON,
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.
Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr. M'Lane's the best article before the public.
D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.
HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
From a regular Physician, Dr. G. S. Smith, Sunfish, O.
Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir:—I have used in my practice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.
Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh
N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane' American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.
aug19-w6m

SPLENDID PRESENTS—
The Snow Flake, Turkey Morocco—for 1846
" " Cloth
The Musical Annual
The Whip-Poor Will, by G P Morris, &c.
A fine assortment of neatly bound books for children, consisting of—
Kriss Kringle's Christmas Tree;
Stories of American Revolution;
The Maiden; The Wife;
The Heiress; The Club-Room, &c &c;
—For sale at low prices by
INGRAM, ELLIOTT & CO.
dec23 Market st. near the Diamond.

CHEESE—10 casks W R Cheese; 40 bxs do. for sale by [dec6] J D WILLIAMS.

PITTSBURGH, DECEMBER 22, 1845.

Newspaper Improvements—Our Enlargement.

Pittsburgh will not want for Newspapers, either as it respects sizes, number, or price. We hear of two new daily Penny papers to be issued shortly. The prospectus of one of them, to be called the Sunbeam, is already out. The name of the other, which is yet in embryo, we have not heard. The American is out in a new dress; and on Saturday, the Commercial Journal and Age—or more properly the Commercial Journal, for it has dropped the other part—came out in a new suit and enlarged dimensions. It makes a beautiful appearance.

Of course, it is not to be expected that the venerable Gazette, now Sixty years of age, and the oldest daily in this section of country, (since the Daily Advocate and Advertiser was united with it,) should not share in the general impetus given to the Newspaper business of this city. Most of our readers are aware that we contemplated enlarging it. In fact we have been so cramped for room, our Readers,and Advertisers particularly, have reason to know by experience that we had none to spare. A grumbling—which we confess there was a good reason for—was kept up because advertisements were run out much too soon for their wishes.

Our circulation has also increased so much that it is with the greatest difficulty we have been able to get our editions worked off on the ordinary presses, and from the manner in which it is now increasing, bids fair to outrun this mode of working papers altogether. No alternative was left but a recourse to the modern improvements in Printing; and accordingly we ordered and have received a *new and splendid Patent Steam Power Press*, from New York. E. D. Gazzam, Esq. has put up for us that new building lately erected on the corner of the Alley running between it and the Post Office. Workmen are busy putting up the fixtures of our Engine and Press, and we expect on Jan. 1st, to issue a paper as large as the *Cincinnati Gazette*, a large addition to the length of the present paper, and two columns to its width—one on each page, thirty-two in all. This will be equal or very nearly so, to any paper in the Western Country, and much larger than any paper between Philadelphia and Cincinnati. Our advertisers will then have "elbow room" at least, and with Steam we shall run our editions off more rapidly than can be effected by any Press in this part of the Country.

The Depth of Water at Pittsburgh.

The variation in the different reports of the papers of this city, respecting the depth of water in the Channel at this point, has excited notice occasionally abroad. As no one has attempted what may be considered an explanation, we will venture such an one as we can give. There are two marks here, one a 'Metal mark' for low water, and the other a mark or scale on the first Pier of the Monongahela Bridge. The latter is usually called the Steamboat, and the other the Keel boat mark. There is a difference of some inches in their altitude, the Steamboat mark giving the most water. On this account we have usually distinguished the mark we have reported by, in low water as the 'Metal mark,' so that persons below, consulting our paper, and knowing the difference between the two, could judge for themselves what water there really was.

The discrepancy, however, in the different reports, when ordinary care is taken exists, as a general thing, when the water ranges from 3 feet 6 inches by the Metal mark—its height—to 6 feet by the Pier mark. There is no scale between the two, and it depends altogether upon the judgment of the observer whether he hits the real depth of water or not. The lower part of the scale on the Pier has been rubbed or washed off, and is partly hidden by rubbish and rocks. This should remedied. And since the rebuilding of the Bridge has been commenced, very often the mark has been entirely hidden from persons on the Wharf by boats tied up against it. This has been quite an annoyance. It has afforded us some be amusement too, during the existence of the nuisance, to observe the boastings of a contemporary about the superior accuracy of his reports, when we and every body else knew it was doubtful whether he saw the mark at all, or at best very imperfectly.—However that is past.

We make no special pretensions to superior accuracy, nor find any fault with those that do. All we will say is, that those who depend on the reports of this paper will never be misled to their injury; we are not exempt from error, but we try to be on the safe side.

☞ The Rhode Island, which was aground at Georgetown and reported to be breaking in two, has got off. She has, we understand, gone to Wheeling.

☞ The Cleveland left for Wellsville on Friday morning. On reaching that place in the evening she discharged and returned immediately, but experienced the greatest difficulty in getting up, so rapidly had the Ice formed in the meantime. The Ohio is again closed below, down towards Cincinnati, and also near this city.

☞ The Philadelphia North American has put on a new and very handsome dress, and enlarged its borders. It is now equal in size to any paper in that city. We have always regarded it as one of the best there, and certainly it is conducted with much ability and dignity. It has adopted the English style of setting up advertisments, the same as the Boston Atlas and Buffalo Commercial. It is now edited and published by George R. Graham and Alexander Cummings, Esqs. The only fault we have to find with it, is the late hour at which it is mailed for the west. We seldom receive it when due—it is almost always a day behind the other Philadelphia papers. A little attention to the time of mailing for the west, will enable its subscribers here to get it when due.

A Good Wife.—Andrew Johnson, a member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee, we see it stated in an exchange paper, was taught by his wife *to read* after his marriage! He is a tailor by trade, and is said to be an estimable and intelligent man.

The U. S. Gazette is informed that the wires just put up on the Telegraph posts above the Schuylkill Inclined Plane have been broken down by some malicious persons. Unless some very stringent measures are employed for the prevention of this species of mischief, we may expect that like occurrences will frequently have to be recorded during the season.—*Phila. Times.*

A Prince coming.—We perceive by a late letter of the Paris correspondent of the *Boston Atlas*, that Mr. Wikoff is about bringing to this country Prince Louis Napoleon Buonaparte, who is to be liberated on condition of his leaving France.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The mineral discoveries in Northern Wisconsin, are not confined to copper and silver only, but iron also has been found in great abundance. The county of Brown in which the town of Green Bay is situated, is *one vast bed of iron ore*.—Green Bay Republican.

☞ In the House of Representatives on Wednesday the speaker presented sundry communications from Executive Departments, viz:

REVENUE MARINE.

1. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed and able report upon the subject of the revenue marine establishment of the United States, containing an account of all the operations of that branch of the public service during the year. The report is made by Captain Alexander V. Fraser, the officer in charge of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department. The amount estimated for the service of the establishment for the next year, exclusive of the construction of revenue steamers, is 229,806. The amount estimated for revenue boats is $74,223; making together $304,029. There is also a table from which we have compiled the following statement.

Expenditure of every description upon Iron Revenue Steamers, from April, 1843, to December, 1845.

The M'Lane,	built in	Boston,	$83,338 69
Dallas,	"	Buffalo,	82,952 22
Legare,	"	New York,	90,203 15
Spencer,	"	West Point,	105,013 10
Jefferson,	"	Oswego,	100,945 25
Bibb,	"	Pittsburgh,	145,604 13
Walker,	"	"	2,482 51
Polk,	"	Richmond,	9,989 91
			$620,621 00

The report was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

COAST SURVEY.

II. From the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the report of the Chief Superintendent of the Coast Survey, showing the operations on that important branch of the public service for the past year. This report is signed by Professor Alexander D. Bache, and dated at "Bodie's Island, North Carolina, November 29th, 1845." It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed; and on motion of Mr. J. Ingersoll, 250 copies extra were ordered for the use of the officers and others connected with the survey.

The National Defence resolutions submitted by General Cass, which passed the Senate by a unanimous vote, read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of the militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the navy of the United States, and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase of them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" is arguing that we need ports on the Pacific, in California, especially San Francisco, and it, therefore approves and urges the purchase, it is said, Mr. Slidell is authorized to make.

"But, says the Tribune, (we quote the Courier and Enquirer,) if England gets California, let us take the rebuff pleasantly. We say *no*. We want *California*, but only through purchase for a valuable consideration paid to Mexico. In setting our boundary with that Government we should arrange at once, to pass from the *Rio del Norte* to the Pacific by any convenient line south of the Bay of San Francisco; and for such a boundary, pay ten or twenty millions, or any just sum. But if Mexico will not sell to us, we *cannot, must not*, and *will not permit her to dispose of California* to any other power. To permit England to own California, and thus virtually to surround us and hem us in, is utterly impossible; and the patriotism of every American revolts at the idea. We are opposed to war except when absolutely necessary; and in our opinion, *such necessity would exist* if England were to purchase and attempt to occupy *California*. The *Tribune* is altogether wrong on this subject; and the sooner it changes its ground, the sooner will it occupy one inconsonance with the universal feeling of the country and with a sound and enlightened Patriotism. We repeat what we have repeatedly said on this subject—*when California ceases to belong to Mexico, it must become a part and parcel of the American Union.*"

The New York Commercial, alluding to the letter of Santa Ana, which we copied from the Tribune, says:

"The reader will perceive that notwithstanding the 'Mystery unveiled' which the Tribune has placed at the top of the letter, the 'mystery' remains as profound as ever; in a word, that Santa Ana throws not a ray of light upon it. The only question has been, from the first, whether the payment made at the Mexican treasury was in coin in paper accepted as coin; and the question the letter of the ex-President leaves just where it was before. That the payment ought to have been in coin we all knew long ago; and this is the substance of what Santa Ana tells us"

The Commercial noticing the rumors as to the Oregon negotiation says, the one that negotiation has been resumed, comes in so vague a shape, however, that no reliance can be placed upon it at present.

New Vegetables for our Tables.—We observe in reading the proceedings of the last meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, an article translated from the Annals of the Royal Society of Horticulture of Paris, relative to the culture of Mushroome. This delicious production is hardly known in our markets, while in Paris, last year, *three millions of baskets* were produced and many of them sent to the Departments. The new mode of culture invented by Chambury, is to raise them in sheltered locations, in old quarries, cellers, &c. &c. where they are protected from changes of weather. This can be done here with great profit. The few persons among us who know what a dish the Mushroom is will join in saying to our ingenious Gardeners, "Give the people a dish of them." They can be raised cheaply—they will pay well for the trouble—and we know that this additional dish to our tables will be gladly received.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" thinks the remonstrating Americans, in the Sandwich Islands, have no ground for their complaints. The complainants, it says, are factious men, seeking for an irresponsible liberty under a foreign government. Mr. Brown's appointment, it concludes, was an unfortunate one. "Dr. Judd, prime minister of the Hawaiian King," the Journal adds, "is a Yankee, a cool, wise man, and a good man too."

☞ "*We have two claims to Oregon*," says the Ohio Statesman, "*which will overrule all others*. The first is, *we want it*; the second, *we will have it!*" Did the robber ever set up a different plea! Was ever pirate without this argument? Make this a motive for action—set this down as a justifiable plea, in individuals or nations, and the sacredness of home—God's altars—our wives and our daughters—our property—would be profaned and plundered! Can it be that any man is so besotted by party as to utter, or any party so brutalized by excess as to defend, a sentiment like this—a sentiment which would send Christianity into the grave, and revolt the untamed savages of the forests of Oregon!—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Memorial in Favor of a Rail-Road from Harrisburg to Pittsburgh.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

The Memorial of the undersigned Citizens of Pennsylvania respectfully represents—

That the immense exertions and outlay that have been heretofore made by our Commonwealth, as well as by private corporations, to construct Roads and Canals to accommodate the great and rapidly increasing trade and travel between the Atlantic seaboard and the magnificent and teeming West, sufficiently demonstrate the importance to the prosperity of our State, that has always been attached to this intercourse. That the exertions now being made by our neighbors on the North and on the South, to construct great lines of Rail-Roads from the Western Waters to the Emporiums of their respective States, threaten to deprive our own Commonwealth and its principal Cities of the advantages they have hitherto enjoyed as the channels and recipients of this fertilizing stream of commerce. That it has become of vital importance to the prosperity of all classes of our citizens that countervailing exertions should be made on our part to improve the advantages of position that nature has bestowed upon us, by the immediate construction of a continuous line of Rail-Road from the Borough of Harrisburg to the City of Pittsburgh, thus securing, at all seasons of the year, an uninterrupted and rapid communication for the transit of passengers and merchandise between our Western Metropolis and the City of Philadelphia.

That such a Rail-Road can be constructed on what is called the Middle Route, without extraordinary expense, without inclined planes, and with moderate grades, constituting the most feasible and derect line of communication between the Eastern and Westean Waters, the whole distance, on the line, from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, being but 336 miles, (of which 106 miles are already constructed) making an easy day's journey from city to city.—That it is confidently believed that said work when constructed, so far from imparing or diminishing the receipts of the State works, will greatly add to their productiveness, the whole trade and travel of the proposed road necessarily passing over the Columbia Rail Road, as an important link in the grand chain of communication—and its influence attracting within our borders the trade of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, as well as that of the great lakes, by works to be extended to Cincinnati, by way of Columbus to Cleveland, and to other points, must so greatly increase the amount of heavy transportation upon our State Canals, as vastly to over-balance that of a lighter character that may be abstracted from them. That the entire length of this road being located through the interior counties of this State, our mountains and iron works furnishing an ample supply of materials for its superstructure. Our manufactories and work shops producing locomotives and cars that may defy competition, the whole expenditure for this great work may be confined within our own limits, and be distributed for the benefit of our own citizens.

For these reasons and others that will present themselves to the enlightened intelligence of the members of the General Assembly, we respectfully but urgently ask you to grant such a liberal Act of incorporation for a company to construct the proposed improvement as will insure the prompt subscription of the requisite amount of stock, and the speedy completion of a Road so important, and in fact, so essential to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

Rail Road Meeting.—Pursuant to previous notice a portion of the citizens of Huntingdon county, (friendly to a railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, via Chambersburgh, Shade Gap, Huntingdon, &c.) convened in the public House of David Etnire, in Ordisonia, on Tuesday, Dec. 9th, 1845.

The meeting was organized by appointing Henry Brewster, Esq. President. B. X. Blair, and T. T. Cromwell, Esq'rs. Vice Presidents, Dr. J. Alfred Shade and Benj. Leas, Esq. Secretary.

After some appropriate remarks by gentlemen present, a number of resolutions passed in favor of the projected Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh by the way of Chamberburgh, Shade Gap, Shirleysburg, Huntingdon, &c. A subscription was also opened, and eighty-four dollars obtained at the meeting, to pay for surveying a part of the route lying between Burnt Cabins and Juniatta River. A report of this survey will be furnished as soon as made.—Messrs. B. Kelly, B, X. Blair, T. T. Cromwell, T. E. Orbison and B. Leas were appointed a committee to execute the survey, and procure additional funds—also to conduct such correspedence as may be necessary or advantageous.—*Huntingdon Journal.*

The Next an Minister.—We have learned from a reliable source the particulars of the appointment of Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, as United States Minister to Mexico. It seems that Mr. *Parrott*, whose brother is already a Consul at Mazatian, a Mexican port, was sent to the City of Mexico to sound the Government; and he ascertained the fact that they were ready to negotiate and willing to settle all the difficulties with the United States for *money*. He returned to New Orleans the last of October, and went immediately to Washington.

Mr. Slidell learning the result of Mr. Parrott's mission, made application for the appointment, which he obtained. The basis of the negotiation, we understand, is the *Rio Grande* for the boundary, from the mouth to the source, and thence a line North to our boundary; and the sum required, or which it was intimated would be required, as a consideration, is $15,000,000 towards which the amount due by Mexico to American claimants will be taken in part payment.—*N. Y. Cour. and Enq.*

Advices have been received in this city from the Copper country on Lake Superior, as late as the 17th ult. They state that the explorations there on every location that has been worked have proved far beyond the expectations of their owners. Some further splendid veins have been discovered upon the locations on the Elm River, secured by Mr. Kinzie and party, belonging to the "Elm River Mining Company."

A new vein at Eagle River belonging to the Lake Superior Mining Company, (known as the Boston Company) has been opened and they yield almost the pure metal. They are obliged to *blast* out the copper. Further discoveries on the Pittsburgh Company locations have been made, and also on many others, in the vicinity of the Copper Harbor and Eagle River.—*Chicago Journal.*

The English and German papers are discusing, somewhat ungallantly, the Queen's recent visit. Says the Times, 'it will easily be conceived that a young and beautiful princess, whose grace and elegance are known to all Europe, must have found herself entirely out of place in that German society, where dullness and stiffness had become proverbial." A German paper spunks up at this, and retorts, "Victoria is a coquettish young woman, rather to free in her manners, and too broad in her jokes !"—Next comes from John Bull's boss editor another description, full of the ridiculous, of unique sights, and society that amused or bored the laughter-loving Queen. Whereupon the German twits Albert with being under——government, and playing second fiddle to her Majesty ; says he dines on the wing of a chicken and a *creme a la vanille*, while she devours roast beef and plum pudding; that the man wears ruffles and his wife pantaloons! He again sums up Victoria after this fashion: "In short she, a little flaxen-haired woman, rides on horseback like a cuirassier; while hea stout burley lad, with moustachois plays on the guitar, like a pater's daughter. The worthy couple diverted us extremely."

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1845.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of three important Resolutions introduced into the Senate to day by Mr. Atchison of Missouri:

Resolved, That the Committee on Territories inquire into the expediency of establishing a territorial Government in the Territory of Oregon.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inqure into the expediency of granting lands to actual settlers in Oregon.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing Blockhouses, Stockade Forts and Military Posts upon the frontiers of Missouri and the Fremont Pass of the Rocky Mountains and from thence through the Oregon Territory to the mouth of the Columbia River.

The trial of McNulty has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court the whole day, and no conclusion was arrived at.

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

In the *Senate* Mr. Fairfied presented a memorial praying compensation for French spoilation prior to 1800, which was referred to Select Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fairfield, Dayton, Dix, Mangum and Sturgeon.

Mr. Allen introduced a joint resolution advising the President of the United States to give notice to Great Britain of the termination of the joint occupancy of Oregon.

Mr. Atchison offered some resolutions instructing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of establishing a terrirorial government in Oregon, &c. (See letter above.)

The Senate will proceed to the election of Chaplain on Monday.

In the *House*, the unfinished business of yesterday, the Naturalization Laws, was the first in order, and was debated until the hour of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

In the House Mr. Campbell of New York gave notice that he would, at an early day, introduce a Bill for the establishment of a warehousing system.

Also, a Bill ragulating the compensation, duties, &c. of the Consuls of the United States.

A Resolution was introduced by J. R. Ingersoll asking the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expendiency of reporting as to the propriety of transferring the duties of the Judges of the Supreme Court to the Judges of the District Court, and that the Judges of the Supreme Court hold two terms each year at the seat of Government.

Also a resolution of inquiry to change Virginia land warrants into Government scrip.

A Bill was introduced to repeal the act of the 29th Congress requiring that members of Congress shall be chosen by districts.

That the Committee on the Militia inquire into the expendiency of arming and equipping one Company of the State Militia in each State, and taking them into the service of the United States when their services are necessary.

A Bill for the establishment of the Smithsonian Institution. Referred to a Select Committee of seven members.

Mr. Douglass of Illinois from the Committee on Territories, reported a Bill for the protection of American citizens in Oregon. Referred to the Committee of the whole, and made the special order of the day for the second Tuesday in January, and every day thereafter until disposed of.

Mr. Winthrop of Mass. offered a series of Resolutions, declaring that there is no occasion to suspend the negotiations between the United States and Great Britain in referrence to the disputed territory,—that it would be a disgrace to both nations to submit such a question to be decided by arms, and that nothing has occurred by which such a question may not be referred to arbitration,—that arbitration does not necessarily of a reference to crowned heads, but that all the world is open from which to make a choice of Commissioners, who may wisely decide as to the powers of both Governments.

Mr. Winthrop's resolutions excited some interest in the House, but as there was danger of their being laid upon the table, he gave notice of his intention to debate with them, which carried them over to a future day.

Mr. Douglass of Ill. followed by two Resolutions, declaring first, that "our title to the whole of Oregon South of 54 deg. 46 min. was clear and unquestionable." Second, "That being a title, it was not a proper subject of arbitration."

DIED,

On Sunday morning, the 7th inst., Mr. Alexander Gilfillan, of Allegheny county, Penn., Student of Medicine in Jefferson Medical College.

Jefferson Medical Hall,
Philadelphia, Dec. 8th, 1845.

The decease of Alexander Gilfillan, of Allegheny county, Pa., late member of the Jefferson Medical Class, having been publicly announced by Prof. Dunglison, the class immediately convened, for the purpose of taking appropriate action with reference to their deceased friend and classmate.

The meeting was organized by calling William Marks of Allegheny county, to the chair, and appointing N. A. Adams, of Washington county, Pa Secretary.

On motion a committee of five were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

J. Weaver, J. Connelly, J. Todd, T. Sinclair and A. Gamble, were appointed said committee.

The Committee after a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted by the class.

Whereas, It has pleased an all-wise but mysterious Providence, to remove from our midst, by premature death, an esteemed friend and fellow-student, while yet in the prime of life, and animated with high hopes of future usefulness and honor, in that profession, whose divine commission is—"Go heal the sick,"—therefore,

Resolved, That we recognised in the person of our lamented friend, those talents and traits of character, which, had his life been spared, would have rendered him an honor to his friends—a valuable member of society, and an ornament to that profession to which his time and energies had been devoted; and that we recognise in him a *friend* whose amiable disposition—meek and gentlemanly deportment—high intellectual attainments and eminent social qualities, have endeared his memory *to all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance*.

Resolved, That the *circumstances* of our friends decease were calculated to call forth our deepest sympathy in behalf of him who was thus suddenly cut off in the midst of youth and promise, while flushed with hope, and cheered by the prospect of an honorable and useful life, and whose unhappy fate it was to sicken and die among strangers—far removed from home and the kind offices of parents and kindred.

Resolved, That while *we* lament the loss of our esteemed *friend* and *fellow student*, we sincely and deeply sympathise with those who have not only lost a friend, but who have experienced the separation of the more sacred and endearing ties of *son* and *brother*. But we rejoice in being able to assure his parents and friends, that he sustained his affliction with pious resignatien, and yielded up his spirit with the calm serenity of the christian who looks forward to a happier and better world, and for whom to "die is gain."

Resolved, That in further token of our respect for the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral in procession, and wear crape on the *left arm for thirty days*.

Resolved, That the Professors and Students of the sister Medical Colleges of the city, be invited by the officers of this meeting, to unite with us in celebrating the obsequies of our deceased friend on Thursday the 11th inst. 2½ o'clock, P. M. from No 26 North 11th street.

Committee—John Weaver, Joseph H. Connelly, James Todd, Thomas Sinclair, Aaron Gamble.

On motion the aforesaid Committee were instructed to address a letter of condolence, in behalf of the Class to the parents of the deceased.

On motion, a committee of ten were appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral and to form and conduct the procession.

WILLIAM MARKS, President.
N. A. Adams, Sect'y.

WM. BOYD, Attorney at Law. Office on the North-east corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, second story, entrance from Fourth st oct21-wly

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney at Law. Office in Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant st. oc23-wly

C. ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law. Office on 4th street, above Smithfield. june21

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-wly

WILLIAM M. DARLINGTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pittsburgh, Pa. Commissioner to take the acknowledgment and proof of Deeds, Leases, Contracts, Depositions, or any other writing, (under seal or not,) to be used or recorded in the State of Ohio. Office in Fourth street, above Smithfield. dec11-d&wtf

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Monday Morning, December 22.

Flour—The receipts on Saturday were again trifling. Good brands readily brought $4,87½ ⅌ bbl from wagon. The stock is small, but there is no demand except for City use.

The market, generally, closed very dull, the cold was too intense to allow anything to be done out of doors.

Columbia Railroad—During the fiscal year ending November 30th 1845, the quantity of Flour received at Philadelphia by the Columbia Railroad, was—

Of Corn the amount was	188,693 bbls.
Meal	154,217 "
Seed	23,217 "
Bar and Sheet Iron,	63,958 "
Tobacco	10,890,900 lbs.
Wool	3,305,700 "
Whiskey	465,913 galls.
Forwarded Westward from the city.	
Coffee	6,910,200 lbs.
Groceries'	11,653,500 "
Dry Goods	20,998,500 "
Brown Muslin	3,073,150 "
Hardware and Cutlery	10,248,400 "
Queensware	5,315,500 "

—[North American.

The whole number of loaded cars going West, which passed over the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway, in the year ending November 30th, 1845, was 17 144 the lading of which was 75,491,386 lbs. Whole number of portable boats 400—lading 14,400,784 lbs. The tolls received amount to $236,629 10. The miles travelled by passengers coming east, were 2,141,339.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—It appears by the Providence Journal, that counterfeit five dollar bills of the Middlesex County Bank, have made their appearance in that city. They are well executed, but upon examination, do not appear to be copper-plate, but to be transferred by some process, probably on stone.

A counterfeit five on the Cranston Bank had also been seen in that city. The cashier's name is written Joseph (instead of Jesse) Howard.

Spurious $5's of the Attleborough Bank, Mass., have made their appearance—signed E. Fuller, Cashier; S. Capenter, President, vignette, cattle, with railroad cars in the distance—signatures poorly executed. Tappan, Carpenter & Co. New York, are on the bills as engravers.

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff, Union st, near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,
No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO.
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID FOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent

AT REDUCED PRICES—The subscriber will, from this date, sell at reduced prices, the following part of his stock, viz:—

Ombre Shaded Cloakings;
Plaid do;
Gala Plaids;
Mouselin D'Laine;
Cashmere D'Ecosse;
Alpaccas, &c. &c.

R D THOMPSON,
dec19 No 110 Market st.

TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS—R D THOMPSON has just rec'd a large and well selected stock, of different styles and qualities. Also—French Turkey Red Drapery, with bordering to suit, at the carpet and dry goods house, No 110 Market st dec19

TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, etc.—

Scarlet, Crimson, and Drab Damask;
Blue, Scarlet, Green and Drab Watered Moreen;
Piano and Table Covers;
Stair and Table Linens;
Diaper and Crash;
Drab Cloth and Sheetings;
Carriage Trimmings—a full assortment.

ALSO—

Transparent Window Shades—best oil colors: Together with a full stock of Carpets, Oil Cloths, Rugs, Matts, &c. at the new carpet warehouse, No 110 Wood street, (above J. D. Williams' Family Grocer,) entrance on Fifth street. Those furnishing or refitting houses, steamboats, or Carriages, would do well to call and examine for themselves.

dec20 W. McCLINTOCK.

TO THE LADIES—Opening this day, another lot of rich Shawls. Also on hand, a few splendid French Brocha Long Shawls [all wool]—a great bargain, at the New York Store, 79 Market street.

dec13 W H GARRARD.

RIBBONS, VELVETS & SATINS—Now open [by express] another lot of fashionable Ribbons Bonnet Velvets and Satins, at the New York St re 79 Market street. [dec13] W H GARRARD.

NOW IS THE TIME for bargains at the "New York Store." Cashmeres, Paris Reps, Mous de Laines and Alpacas direct from New York.

dec13 W H GARRARD, 79 Market st.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN—A fine assortment of French Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, Scarfs Cravats, Stocks, Shirts, Drawers, Undervests and Hosiery. Also, a few of the Shaker Flannel Shirts and Drawers, at the "New York Store."

nov13 W H GARRARD.

SHAWLS—Just rec'd at the "New York Store," a splendid assortment of Turkeri Cashmere, French Brocha, Thibet (silk fringe) and embroidered Cloth Shawls. [dec13] W H GARRARD.

FOR COLD WEATHER—W R MURPHY, North east corner of 4th and Market streets, invites attention to his large stock of Dry Goods, adapted for cold weather, such as Blankets of every size and price, including some very superior twilled of an extra size; Flannels, white, scarlet, yellow, brown and blue; Linseys, low priced and some very superior; Merino Plaids; Gala Plaids, Merino Vests and Drawers; Cotton Nett do; Silk do, &c. All offered, wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices. dec12

SHEETING MUSLINS, of different widths and best make. A supply on hand, and sold low by the piece or yard, at the cash dry goods house of

dec12 W R MURPHY.

WIGHTMAN & DALZELL,
MACHINISTS AND ENGINE BUILDERS,
Lacock st., between Federal and Sandusky sts
ALLEGHENY CITY, Pa.

DR. POWELL, M. D.,
OCULIST
And Ophthalmic Surgeon,

261 Broadway, corner of Warren st, NEW YORK.

CONFINES his practice to *diseases of the eye*, operations upon that organ and its appendages, and to all imperfections of vision. Testimonials from the most eminent medical men of Europe and America. Reference to patients that have been perfectly cured of *Amaurosis, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Nebula* or specks on the Eye, *Strabismus* or Squinting, &c. *Artificial Eyes* inserted without any pain or operation, that cannot be distinguished from the natural. SPECTACLES—Advice as to the kind of Glasses suitable to particular defects.—Persons residing at a distance can receive advice and medicines by describing their case under the following heads.

Name and Age.	State of Bowels.
Residence.	Secretions.
Employment.	Disease.
Constitution.	History and causes.
Previous Health & Habits.	Remedies already used, and effects.
Tongue and Pulse.	Present symptoms.
Appetite and Digestion.	State of Vision, &c. &c.

jy7-w6m

DR. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,
For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax, the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ Observe—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
No. 60 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

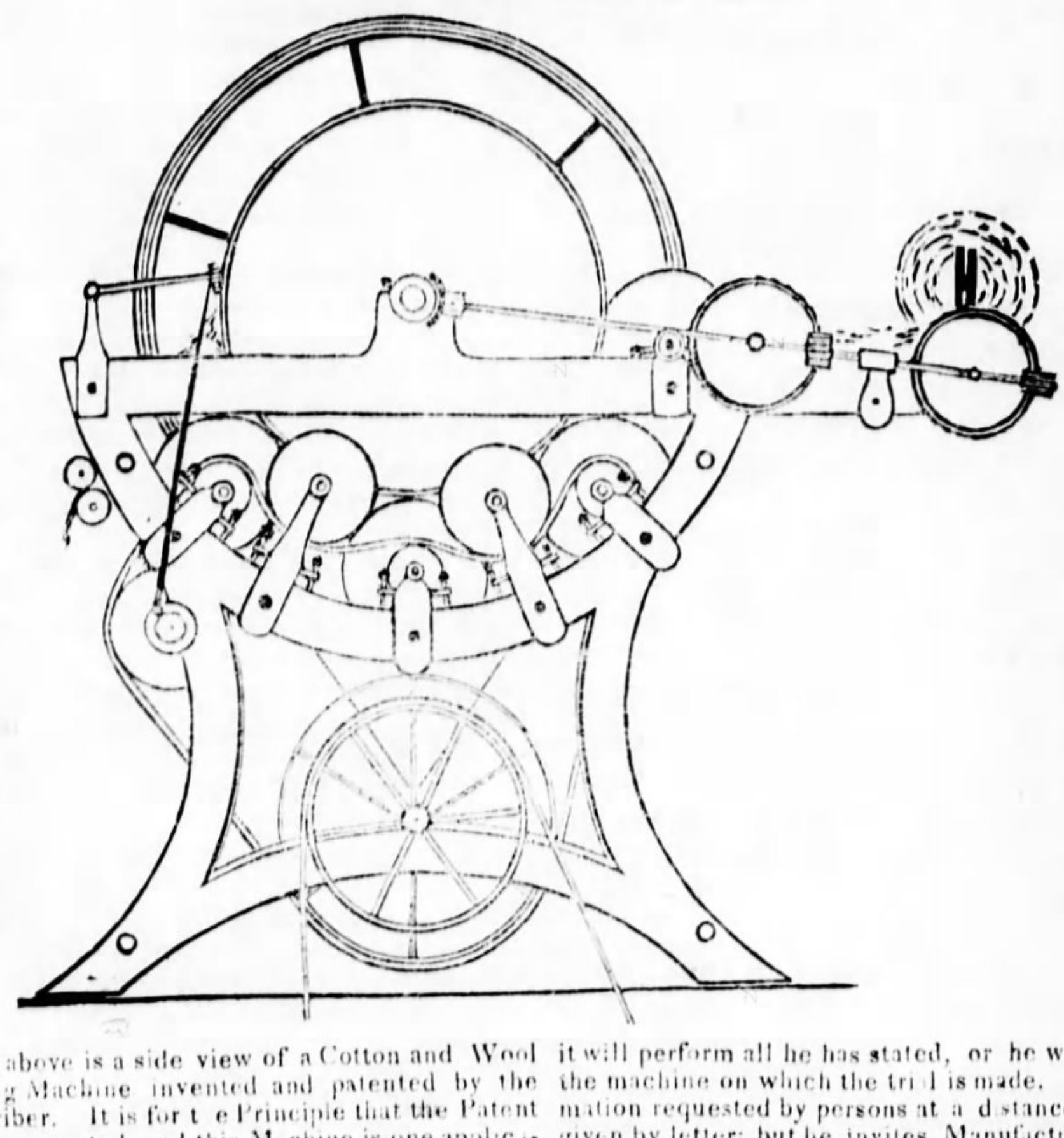
N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills."

aug19-w6m

CHOCOLATE—25 bxs No 1 in store and for sale by [dec11] ALEX HUNTER.

PATENT

HUGH WIGHTMAN'S



CARDING MACHINE.

The above is a side view of a Cotton and Wool Carding Machine invented and patented by the Subscriber. It is for the Principle that the Patent has been granted, and this Machine is one application of it, only. Believing that it combines improvements never be ore attained by any machine of the kind, the Patentee, in order to attract the attention of Manufacturers and Machinists, and secure an examination of it, which, he feels confident, is all that is necessary to cause a universal preference for his invention, deems it best to state the principal points in which it differs from the old Carding Machine

1. It occupies one third of the space only.
2. Requires one-third less clothing, and it will wear much longer.
3. The operations of facing and grinding can be performed without removing the doffer, in much less time than required in the old machines.
4. It requires only one-half the power to run it.
5. It will do nearly twice the work of machines on the old principle and much cleaner.
6. The Workers and strippers (see cut) are so placed as to catch ALL the "fly" and work it up, thus dispensing with any contrivance to save it.
7. It works the material in a very superior manner; the Cotton or Wool revolves and both sides are directly applied to the surfaces of the Cards; the Fibres are straightened and fitted for spinning in a manner never performed by the old machines.
8. It costs about one-third less than the old machines.

It is impossible to enter into detail in a mere advertisement, but the Patentee pledges himself that it will perform all he has stated, or he will forfeit the machine on which the trial is made. All information requested by persons at a distance will be given by letter; but he invites Manufacturers and others to call and see one or two of his cards now in operation at the Machine Shop of WIGHTMAN & DALZELL, on Lacock st, between Federal and Sandusky sts., Allegheny City, before purchasing Machines on the old principle. Practical men will appreciate the difficulty of explaining the details of a Carding Machine in so limited a space as an advertisement allows, and the Subscriber solicits a personal examination.

I have completed my arrangements for manufacturing these Cards, and will put them in operation previous to delivery, and test them in such a manner as to satisfy the purchaser. All, or nearly all the practical Spinners about Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, have examined and given this invention their unqualified approval.

☞ The Right to manufactur and use this patent in a particular State, or States, will be disposed of on liberal terms. Application for the purchase of the Patent has already been made by the Proprietor of one of the largest Machine Shops in the Union, who examined my Model at the Patent Office in Washington city.

Apply as above (if by letter, postpaid) to
HUGH WIGHTMAN,
Allegheny City, Pa.

*** Manufacturers in the West, by purchasing these Cards in this city, will save the expense of transportation now paid for bringing them from the East, besides getting them at much less cost than those now in use. dec20-d6m&w1am

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned, Administratrix of the estate of David K. Ewing, late of Robinson township, deceased. All persons having demands against the estate will present them duly authenticated.

FRANCES M. EWING, Administratrix,
dec2-w6t* Robinson township.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISABELLA GIBSON, late of Peebles township, are hereby notified to make immediate payment to the subscribers, and all who have claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JAMES CAROTHERS,
JOSEPH McFARLAND,
Nov. 12, 1845.—nov14-w6t* Executors.

NOTICE.

THIS day, letters testamentary have been granted to the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of the late deceased Barnett Gilleland, of Conoquenessing township, and that we have appointed Samuel Marshall, Esq. in our name, to act in executing the will, in paying debts and receiving monies due the estate.

Those indebted to the estate are hereby notified to make immediate settlement and payment to Mr. Marshall, and those having claims against the estate are requested to present their accounts duly authenticated.

THOMAS C. GUTHRIE,
DAVID GILLELAND,
WM. H. GILLELAND,
JAMES G. GILLELAND,
SAMUEL MARSHALL,
Butler, Nov. 10th, 1845. Executors.

P. S. For sale, seventy-five acres of land, mostly bottom land, on the creek and adjoining the mill of Adam Gilleland. Also, about eighty acres of land near Wilkinsburgh, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county. These lots will be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire of S. Marshall, Esq. nov25-w6t

TO THE BENEVOLENT.

The fall of the year will soon disappear,
The leaves are beginning to fall—
Stern winter, I fear, too soon will be here,
For those who on charity call.

Of suffering beware, and quickly prepare—
Have plenty of fuel in store;
It will not impair your worth, I declare,
To buy some clothes for the poor.

Again, I entreat, to have kindness replete,
You'll procure abundance of bread—
Then add to the feat a quantum of meat;
Thus the poor will be clothed and fed.

To comply with the muse, Oh do not refuse,
Else his object you're sure to defeat—
I'll particularize Shoes, but not to amuse;
Only think of the frost-bitten feet.

In the cheapest and best your money invest;
Go, mitigate suffering and pains—
If it should be uncouth, I must tell the truth,
The best in the world are at **CAIN'S.**

Still let me pursue, ere I bid an adieu,
My allusions to the cheapest Shoe Store;
You'll please keep in view, 'tis a beautiful blue,
And "*Fifth and Market street*" 's over the door.

nov18-w6m

BOADING & DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.
MISS FRANCES A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, considerations which should not be disregarded by Parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms, of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the 31st of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

Miss Strong refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D. Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.
Doylestown, Pa.—Hon. John Fox.
Bridgeton, N. J.—Hon. L. Q. C. Elmer.
Pittsburgh—Peter Shoenberger, Esq.
Centre County, Pa.—John Lyon, Esq.
Huntington County, Pa.—David Stewart, Esq.
Burlington, N. J.—Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer

oct25-wly*

DIRUETIC PILL,

For the cure of that troublesome and distressing complaint called BACK ACHE.

Prepared and sold by Dr. J. SARGANT, Apothecary and Druggist, Federal street, Allegheny.

THE disease to which these celebrated pills are particularly applicable, is found to exist in the aged and infirm, the laborious and sedentary, and is common ly called *Back Ache*, or, more properly, obstructions or chronic inflammation of the Pancreas, Kidneys, Ureters, Bladder, &c., which is known by an acute and deep-seated pain in the small of the back; sometimes extending round the ilium to the abdomen; or a dull, heavy, or numbing pain, extending from the back down the lower extremity of the right abdomen to the inner part of the thigh. And many persons afflicted with this troublesome complaint are unable to endure violent exercise—others, when reclining, are unable to rise without assistance—and many, when stooping, have much difficulty in assuming an erect position.

Pine tp., Allegheny co.

Dr. Sargant:—I am glad to have the opportunity to recommend your pills, having been twelve years afflicted with the Back Ache. I have frequently been obliged to crawl on my hands and knees when I have got out of bed to get to a chair, and there sit, being unable to move. I was unable to do any kind of work, and my pain was beyond what any one could imagine.

Mr. James Cole recommended me to take your pills. I obtained a box when I came into town, and took some before I left your shop, and experienced immediate relief, and have never experienced the pains since; that is now seven years since. I wish you to give me some for a member of my family.

Yours respectfully, JAS. McCOMBES.

☞ Sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, Allegheny city and by his general Agents, J. KIDD & Co.,
jan6 wly No. 60, corner of 4th and Wood st

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please cal at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31-d2w&wtf.

J. **PEASE & SON'S** celebrated compound clarified Essence of Hoarhound Candy, for the cure of coughs, colds, hoarseness, irritation of the throat, croup, whooping cough, asthma, palpitation of the heart, liver complaint, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and ALL diseases leading to consumption and death. For sale by B A FAHNESTOCK & Co.
dec11 Corner 6th and Wood sts.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

THE undersigned will dispose of the following valuable Real Estate, viz:—

30 Acres of ground having an extensive front on the South bank of the Monongahela, (our principal business river where all the steamers lie, and where the heavy business of the City is done,) being the West end of the Borough of Birmingham, laid out into 230 lots of 24 by 100 feet for Residences, and 96 by 390 feet for Manufactories, fronting on 50 feet streets, and extending back to 20 feet alleys.

10 Acres similarly situated and laid out, adjoining the East end of Birmingham.

30 Acres of Coal Hill Lots running from near the Bridge toward Birmingham, fronting on the two Turnpikes.

These are well known as the most advantageous locations about Pittsburgh, or in the world, for Manufacturing, inexhaustible mines of Coal of the richest and best quality, at hand and furnished much cheaper than any other place about the City, and being nearly opposite the City Steamboat landing.

For RESIDENCES, also, there are no more beautiful, healthy, and convenient locations for those engaged in business in the City; but a few minutes ride or walk from the beautiful new Wire Suspension Bridge; some of the sites commanding fine views of the two Cities, three rivers and surrounding country.

We would prefer to selling, that Capitalists would join us in the erection of manufactories and other improvements. There is a strata of Coal beneath the surface of 12 to 15 feet in thickness. A large body of the ground also is above the common level, and valuable for making Brick. It being a portion of an undivided Estate for the past forty years, has thus been kept out of the market. Could the yearly applications to purchase have been accepted, it would long since all been sold and compactly built up. It will be sold at less than other property as near the City in other directions, (and we particularly invite those interested to compare the prices) notwithstanding its *superior advantages*, and must rapidly increase in value beyond other property, as every one can see from its great resources and advantageous location, presenting an object of the most certain and lucrative investment for Manufacturing the most advantageous, and for Residences the most desirable, all of which is more fully set forth and confirmed, as well as other general information in regard to it and our City, in a pamphlet issued by us, and to be had of Booksellers in this and Eastern cities. If not disposed of previously, it will be sold either in whole or in part of either one of the plots, on Monday, the 25th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms moderate.

O ORMSBY GREGG,
ISAAC GREGG,
MOSES F. EATON.

☞ Office in the City, No. 26 Wood street.
Birmingham Dec. 15, 1845 dec15—d1w&w1m.

FARM FOR SALE.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on **Thursday, the 8th day of January, 1846,** at 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a Valuable Farm, situate in North Strabane township, known as the "College Farm" adjoining lands of William Berry, Esq. William M'Coy, George Gladden, and the borough of Canonsburgh, containing **150 acres** and upwards; 100 acres cleared, an abundance of Timber, and in a good state of cultivation. The land is well watered. It is located in one of the best neighborhoods for health and good morals; directly in sight of Jefferson College, one of the oldest and most flourishing Literary Institutions in the West, and convenient to four or five Churches, of different denominations; also in sight of the finest Grist Mills and Saw Mills in the county of Washington; convenient to good Schools, and surrounded by a great abundance of the finest Stone Coal. For fertility of soil, this farm cannot be surpassed. There is no doubt but it combines more advantages than almost any land offered for sale at this time in the country, and will be sold on that day, unless sold previous. An indisputable title will be given.

☞ Terms will be made known on the day of sale by

DANIEL HOUSTON,
R. W. ORR,
WM. PARK,
JAMES M'CULLOUGH.

Canonsburgh, Dec. 13, 1845. dec15-w3t
(Washington Reporter $2 00)

FOR SALE.

TWO portions of the well known Farm, "The Bullock Pens," in Wilkins township, adjoining Wilkinsburgh, about seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the Greensburgh Turnpike Road. One portion contains 48 acres, the other 6, together 55 acres. They will be sold separately or together, or will be subdivided to suit the purchaser. This is most desirable property, such as is rarely offered. BENJ. ELLIOTT, Newark, Ohio.

☞ For terms apply to JOHN HORNER, Wilkinsburgh, Agent for the Proprietor. aug22-wtf

House and Lot for Sale.

A very desirable residence in the borough of Manchester, adjoining Mr. John Sampson, Esq. The Lot is fifty feet, fronting on the main street to River, running back one hundred and ninety-two feet. The House is twenty-five feet front, with two parlors, dining room and kitchen on first floor, all two stories high, of brick, and built of the best materials, and finished in the best manner, with a good carriage house and stable, a grapery, shrubbery and fruit trees. Any person wanting a pleasant residence will please call and see the same.

Also—A Lot of ground in the said borough, fronting thirty-six feet on the market place, running back one hundred feet to an alley.

Also—Two Lots in Allegheny City, twenty-five feet each, fronting on a sixty feet street, running back one hundred and twenty-four feet to an alley, lying in the rear of Poor House Lot. Terms of payment made easy. Inquire of JOHN PATTERSON,
nov11-d1d&wtf Allegheny City.

NOTICE.

AN election will be held on **Saturday, the 27th** of December next, at the house of James Sharp, in Sharpsburgh, to elect Nine Managers, according to law, for the purpose of carrying into effect an Act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, granting privilege to form a Company for erecting a Bridge across the Allegheny River at Sharpsburgh. Those who have subscribed Stock are therefore requested to attend on said day, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WM. LAPSBY,
PHILLIP MILLER,
JAMES SHARP,
dc2-w1m Commissioners.

NOTICE.

AN application will be made to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, for a Charter for the "Allegheny Saving Fund Company," now in operation and located, and to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny. The specific object of the Institution is to create capital by the saving of small deposits, and loaning the same on interest. The amount of capital to be $100,000. au1-w6m

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its next annual meeting in January, 1846, for an act incorporating a Bank, to be styled the Bank of Allegheny City, to be located in the City of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania. The specific object of which will be to issue bank notes of its own and other banks; to receive money on deposit and allow interest thereon, or not, as may be agreed upon; to discount notes of hand and other securities; to purchase and sell bills of exchange, and deal generally in exchange; to loan money on real and personal securities; to deal in bullion, and otherwise to transact a general banking business in the manner now transacted by other Banks in this Commonwealth.

The amount of Capital to be one hundred thousand dollars, with power to increase it to an amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars. je24-w6m